WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

Send \$1 and receive THE WEEKLY GLOBE

14 months, or send 50 cts. and receive THE

WEEKLY GLOBE until Jan., 1886. Address THE

Louis Jennings for Parliament.

NO IDLERS NEED APPLY.

President Cleveland's Answer to a Pa-

tient Office Seeker.

HUNTING HOCS. John Mackerly's Novel Method with a

ground hogs which will probably draw the attention of the Society for the Prevention

catches a land turtle, which are numer-

NEW YORK, July 16. - The Herald's Wash-

WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

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WEEKLY GLOBE until Jan., 1886. Address THE

BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1885.

# MR. MANNING'S CIRCULAR

Touching the Matter of Collecting Customs Duties.

Senator Mahone, His Man Yost, and the Stanton Post Office.

President Cleveland's Friends on the Republican Side.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The secretary of the treasury has addressed a circular to importers and merchants throughout the try, asking their advice on proposed s in the tariff laws from ad valorem itic duties on imported goods. Mr. ng in his circular says:

ing in his circular says:
stigations of the methods of entry and
sement of imported merchandise have
that the tariff laws are largely evaded by
valuation wherever the duties are levied
orem. A remedy suggested for this evil
e adoption of specific duties. With
ew of obtaining information on
subject, which may be useful to
sess in fiscal legislation, and, as an aid in the
rement of the custom revenue system, it is
d proper to ask the advice of those directly
then in the various industrial arts of the
y which may be affected by tariff legisand which suffer more or less by reason of
ive methods of administration.
are therefore requested to give your yiews

crences in wages paid and the rate of rest on capital employed; also to textent, within their knowless of the especial trade with their business is connected present laws imposing taxes on the orted article have been evaded and the same can be corrected, whether pecific duties or otherwise, and to what in the home industry, with which they connected has suffered from this cause, yare invited to give the fullest exsion of their views on the general subindicated in such manner and form as deem best.

deem best.
blicity will not be given the names,
ion or facts relating to the business of
iduals or corporations. These, the
itary says, will be treated as private, if

## OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Difficulties Between Postmaster neral Vilas and the Steamship

WASHINGTON, July 17.-It will be remembered that the President and cabinet, on recommendation of Postmaster-General Vilas, determined that the \$400,000 Pacific mail subsidy should not be distributed among the steamship companies. Then combination, which included every American steamship line running to foreign ports, but whose backbone the Pacific Mail, undertook to influnce the postmaster-general into a reconthe President. As a last resort, all other as having failed, they sent him a joint letter last week, stating that they would like to have his ultimatum by the 14th of July, so that they could announce on the 15th of July to the people, in case he refused finally to distribute the subsidy, that the foreign mail service heretofore carried on in American steamships would be suspended on the 18th August. on the Ist of August. of the isolated August.

of this impertinent demand the postmasgeneral replied in a very caustic letThe principal points that he made

steamship companies which desired to share this subsidy was proper enough in presenting the request for its distribution to the government, the request having been passed upon adversely, he regarded the continuance of the combination as improper. Hence he must decline to recognize it further, although he would be willing to correspond with any of the companies comprised in it individually at any time.

panies comprised in it individually at any time.

Second, that as postmaster-general it was his duty, and not that of the steamship companies to notify the public as to the arrival and departure of foreign mails, and that inasmuch as he had perfected all arrangements for the carrying of foreign mails for the next year, regardless of the combined companies, it would not be necessary to issue a notice to the effect that the foreign mail service would be suspended on the 1st of August, the arrangement to which the postmaster-general alluded having been made with foreign lines of steamships, the American lines having declined to take the mails at the compensation heretofore paid them.

If at any time any of these American lines desire to resume the carrying of mails on the old terms, they will be given that privilege by the postmaster-general. Meanwhile, better service is promised by the foreign lines.

## CLEMENS AND CLEMENTS.

Mark Twain's Letter to Commissioner Black-His Misplaced Military Serddressed the following letter to Samuel

Clements, Elma, N. Y., a pension applicant, on the 29th of June:
"Replying to your inquiry relative to your pension claim, certificate No. 297,520, it is proper to state that so much therein as is based on rheumatism, piles and sore eyes was rejected May 23, 1885, on the ground that there has been no pensionable disability therefrom since June 20, 1884, the date the claim therefor was filed."

Clement's claim, was being looked after.

the claim therefor was filed."

Clement's claim was being looked after by Senator Hawley, and Mrs. Hawley attends to all her husband's peusion office business. She sent Clements the following postal card:

"I am informed that your pension is allowed, and I congratulate you. Very truly.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY

"I am informed that your pension is allowed, and I congratulate you. Very truly, JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, per H. W. Hawley."

Instead of going to Samuel Clements, Elma, it went to Samuel I. Clemens, Elmira, N. Y., and that gentleman replied as

mira, N. Y., and that gentleman replied as follows:

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 8, 1885.

John C. Black, Commissioner:

DEAR SIR—I have not applied for a pension. I have often wanted a pension—often—ever so often, I may say, but, inasmuch as the only military service I performed during the war was in the Confederate army, I have always felt a delicacy about asking you for it. However, since you have suggested the thing yourself, I feel strengthened. I haven't any very pensionable diseases myself, but I can furnish a substitute—a man who is just simply a chaos. a museum of all the different kinds of aches and pains, fractures, dislocations and maiformations there are; a man who would regard "rheumatism, piles and sore eyes" as mere recreation and refreshment after the serious occupations of his day. If you grant me the pension, dear sir, please hand it to General Hawley, United States senator—I mean, hand him the certificate, not the money—and he will forward it to me. You will observe by his postal card, which I inclose, that he takes a friendly interest in the matter. He thinks I've already got the pension, whereas I've only got the rheumatism; but Iddin't want that:

TO SUCCEED BRET HARTE. cis H. Underwood of Massachu-

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- The President washington, July 16.—The President this afternoon appointed Francis H. Underwood of Massachusetts to be consul of the United States at Glasgow, vice Bret Harte, and Chinn Poy Woo to be interpreter to the consulate of the United States at Canton. China. Mr. Underwood is a Democrat, and was pressed for the place by

Congressman Collins, John Boyle O'Reilly, ex-Governor Gaston and other Massachusetts Democrats. He has for many years been an active business man of Boston; is interested in a manufacturing concern, and is also an author of some note. His application was indorsed by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Francis Parkman, T. W. Higginson, Judge Charles Devens, Henry L. Pierce and others.

Fort Supply into the neutral strip known as Camp Supply trail must be opened. He has instructed Inspector Armstrong to confer with General Sheridan, who has instructions from the War Department as to the best means to pursue to put this order into effect.

What Bayard is Said to Have Said.

Washington, July 15.—The Star this application where followings: "I had a province the followings."

faithful and efficient official. There were a large number of candidates for the postmastership who were backed by numerous recommendations. Senator Jackson indorsed one man, and Senator Harris and the congressman from that district united on another man. The contest was a very lively one, but the President passed over all the prominent candidates and selected this man, who had not appeared in the contest at all, except by the filing of a simple application for the place.

## THE NEW CRUISERS. A Clause Which May Save the Govern-

ment from Loss. WASHINGTON, July 19.-The announcement of the failure of Mr. John Roach caused genuine surprise in this city. It has day in navy circles and in the hotel lobbies. His assignment is generally attributed to a fear of future unfortunate complications

and Chicago.

The Sunday Capital today contains the following in regard to Roach's failure:

John Roach has lived on Navy Department favoritism. It has been his entire stock in trade.

When it was withdrawn he had to fail. A promise the highlight who knows Roach well tells me

the voluntary action of the general land office for railroad indemnity purposes, where no requirements of law existed for making such withdrawals. The effect of this decision, if sustained by the secretary of the interior, will be to restore to entry under the homestead and other laws many millions of acres of public land which have been kept out of the market for many years because claimed by railroad corporations.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Another result of the recent visit of Governor Hoadly to this city is made known today. The President city is made known today. The President takes a deep interest in the coming contest in Ohio. He promised that if the Governor would accept a renomination he would give him all the active assistance that the administration could render. The appointment today of Gilbert H. Barger to be pension agent at Columbus is a case in point. Barger was the chairman of the Ohio State Executive Democratic Committee during the last campaign, succeeding John G. Thompson; and, while the State went Republican, he conducted

Committee during the last campaign, succeeding John G. Thompson; and, while the State went Republican, he conducted his part of the work very effectively. He is a member of the present Ohio Legislature, and was warmly recommended for the position to which he has just been appointed by Governor Hoadly, Senator Payne and other prominent Democrats. His appointment is considered an excellent one by Ohio Democrats in this city.

More Postmasters Hereabouts.

Washington, July 18.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed in New England today: Massachusetts—Nanepashemet, Essex county, Morrill H. Graves, vice F. R. Luce, resigned. Vermont—South Peacham, Caledonia county, P. McLaughlin, vice S. H. Rowell, resigned; Lower Waterford, same county, Claudius L. Davidson, vice A. P. Taft, resigned; East Calais, Washington county, Benjamin P. White, vice C. R. Dwinnell, removed; Underhill, Chittenden county, Henry M. Small, vice B. W. Ellis, removed; Flunting-ton centre, same county, Henry M. Small, vice E. W. Ellis, removed; Factory Point, New England today: Massachusetts—Nanepashemet, Essex county, Morrill H. Graves, vice F. R. Luce, resigned. Vermont—South Peacham, Caledonia county, P. McLaughlin, vice S. H. Rowell, resigned: Lower Waterford, same county, Claudius L. Davidson, vice A. P. Taft, resigned; East Calais, Washington county, Benjamin P. White, vice C. R. Dwinnell, removed; Underhill, Chittenden county, John T. Monahan, vice Darwin G. French, removed; Huntington centre, same county, Henry M. Small, vice E. W. Ellis, removed; Factory Point, Bennington county. Charles K. Young, vice R. Ames, removed; New Hampshire, Fabyan House, Coos county, Lewis C. Boyce, vice H. T. Coolidge, resigned; East Lebanon, Grafton county, Frank E. Sargent, vice H. H. Cushing, resigned.

Where Kentucky's Hold Is. WASHINGTON, July 17.-From reports made to the commissioners of internal revenue relative to the whiskey distilling

enue relative to the whiskey distilling trade for the past fiscal year, it is developed that there were running July 1, 327 distilleries against 382 a year ago, the daily production being 164.424 gallons, against 158,568 a year ago. One curious fact revealed by the reports is that Kentucky, whose dealers complained so loudly of over-production, reports thirty-one distilleries, a gain of ten in one year, with a proportionate increase of production. Another interesting point is that New England, which has hitherto controlled the rum distilling business, is to have a rival in Kentucky, where a distillery has been started at Covington, yielding 444 gallons daily.

Mount McGregor, July 20.—General Grant slept fairly well last night, and said this morning that he felt considerably refreshed. There was a fair pulse, although it was not very strong. The general has not carried out the plan fereding proposed three days ago, and the feeling of depression still hangs over him. The doctor hopes, however, that the rest of sat night has been sufficient to put the general in the humor for the work.

"WHOM THE GODS LOVE, ETC."
Out of 1019 Deaths in New York in One

Marshals and Attorneys.

WASHINGTON, July 17.-The President to-William M. Desmond, for the northern district of Iowa; Reuben B. Pleasants, for eastern district of Louisiana; Richard B. Reagan, for the eastern district of Texas; Charles M. Newlin, for the district of Delaware. United States attorneys—John D. Burnett, for the southern district of Alabama; Charles B. Hanry, for the northern district of Mississippi; George E. Bird, for the district of Maine. Also Alexander Davezac of Kentucky, consul of the United States at Nantes.

## Secretary Lincoln's Friend.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- A young colored

Washington, July 17.—It has been known for some time that the President known for some time that the President had determined to make a raid upon the Federal officials in Virginia, and he has been quietly but effectively replacing Senator Mahone's friends with Democrats. Today the official axe fell upon the head of S. M. Yost, who was the postmaster at Staunton, Va. Mr. Yost has been one of the most active and influential supporters of Senator Mahone's policy in the whole State.

evening prints the following: "I had a Counted More With President Cleveland
Than All the Political Influence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The appointment of G. W. Martin as postmaster at Chattanooga, Tenn., which was announced yesterday, is likely to create a stir in Tennessee. It illustrates the method of the President in making appointments. Martin was the maling clerk in the office, and, while a consistent Democrat, had been retained by the Republican postmaster because he was a faithful and efficient official. There were a large number of candidates for the postmastership who were backed serious talk with Secretary Bayard

Opposition Mail Carriers.

WASHINGTON, July 16.-The postmaster master-general that the Northern Pacific railroad is running opposition to the government in the matter of mails, having established a system of their own. The postmaster-general has the matter under advisement, and will doubtless take means to prevent the railroad from conducting such a business.

Washington. July 18.—Samuel N. Holliday, Jr., of Missouri, and W. R. Hen-

assistant superintendents of vellow-stone Park. Allen M. Easterly of Indiana, Hugh Quigley of Ohio, N. B. Wharton of Ohio, Joseph N. Smithie of Arkansas and John Jones of New York have been ap-pointed special agents of the general land For Vermont and Maine. WASHINGTON, July 17.-The fruits of the

Washington, July 17.—The fruits of the work of the Maine delegation and also of Mr. Smalley of Vermont have begun to appear. The following postmasters of the fourth class were appointed today: Maine—West Garland, Edwin Palmer, vice J. C. Lawrence; Olamon, Frank S. Holmes, vice Henry L. Wheeler; Millbridge, Joel F. Fenwick, vice George R. Smith; and Charleston, Henry C. Holden, vice Thomas J. Peakes, In the first two instances the incumbents resigned, in the others they were removed. Vermont—Weston, Seymour H. Finn, vice C. W. Sprague; Lyndon, John M. Weeks, vice Clarence D. Whitcomb; Danby, Oscar A. Adams, vice J. G. Griffiths; Lyndonville, George Y. Weeks, old materials and in making new contracts with the government. When the new cruisers were ordered by Congress three years ago he, relying as usual on official favoritism, rushed in and contracted to build them \$250,000 less than what careful men thought would be their actual cost. Such methods of doing ousiness could only have one result. Had the failure occurred at some later period it might have been alleged to have been the result of political hostility, as it is now it is the result simply of natural causes.

MILLIONS OF ACRES.

Vast Amount of Laud to Be Withdrawn from the Hailroads.

Land Commissioner Sparks has rendered an important decision affirming the right of entry under the public land laws, and decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States of lands heretofore withdrawn by the voluntary action of the general land office for railroad indemnity purposes, where no requirements of law existed for making and withdrawn of third decisions. The provided the independent of the public land laws, and decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States of lands heretofore withdrawn by the voluntary action of the general land office for railroad indemnity purposes, where no requirements of law existed for making and withdrawn and the provided and the provided as a sumal on our tracted to build them \$250,000 less than what careful our the class were appointed today: Maine and Charles and Laws and Edwin Palmer, vice J. C. Lawrence; Olamon, Frank S. Holmes, wice Henry L. Wheeler: Milbirdige, and Charles and Charles

Only Thirty Davs' Leave.

WASHINGTON, July 16.-Secretary Whitney has ordered that hereafter the employes of the Navy Department shall have only thirty days' leave with pay in each calendar year. In cases of illness or disability, where additional leave is deemed just, the secretary will pass upon the circumstances and decide the case.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Tooker of the Territory of Montana has forwarded ness to embarrass the administration if his

ness to embarrass the administration if his place is wanted.

The President this afternoon appointed Larner B. Harrison of Cincinnati to be a government director of the Pacific Railway Company, vice Edward F. Noyes, declined. Mr. Harrison is president of the First National Bank of Cincinnati.

William H. White is appointed United

Flint, removed.

Five clerks in the second comptroller's office of the treasury, whose salaries office of the treasury, whose salaries ranged from \$1800 to \$1200, were discharged today to reduce the force.

Speaker Carlisle has designated Luther F. Warder of Jeffersonville, Md., to be doorkeeper of the House. It was reported that Speaker Carlisle had sworn in Mr. Warder.

## STILL DEPRESSED. But Resting More Easily, and Hopeful

NEW YORK, July 18. - The Board of day appointed: United States marshals--William M. Desmond, for the northern disover 600 were children under 5 years of age. This is the largest mortality for any week during the present year.

Twenty prostrations from heat were reported in the city during the day, of which five terminated fatally. The thermometer registered from 90° to 95° in the shade.

## MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY. The Confidant of an Old Man Charged With His Death. TOPTON, Penn., July 18 .- John Fry, aged

Washington, July 14.—A young colored man named Green, whom General Hazen more than a year ago declined to admit into the signal corps, but whose enlistment was subsequently ordered by Secretary Lincoln, was recently assigned to duty as assistant to the observer at Pensacola. The observer (a white man) refused point blank to recognize him. General Hazen, when informed of the state of affairs there, at once placed the office in charge of the colored assistant, and has ordered the observer to Washington to account for his action.

For Sergeant Brainerd.

Washington, July 18.—There is a growing impression here that President Cleveland does not intend to fill but one of the inite vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant from civil life, preferring to let the other eight vacancies lie over another year to be tilled by West Point graduates. The one exception is thought to be Sergeant Brainerd, one of the survivors of the Grely party. This appointment has been very strongly recommended by General Hazen, chief signal officer.

Washington, July 18.—John Fry, aged 23 years, was arrested near this place today wath the murder of Jacob Walb, an old man who resided in the mountain about one mile south of Topton. Walb one mile south of Topton. Walb was nearly about the same time a farmer's horse was stolen from the stable, and, after having been driven very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned at an early hour in very hard, was returned

Steamers Boston City from London and

Venetian from Liverpool arrived yesterday. When the latter vessel was in latitude 43° os', longitude 51° 25', Thursday, she passed a very large iceberg, apparently 200 feet high. 50 feet wide and 400 feet long. It was in the track of vessels and most dangerous to navigation. They also sighted a smaller iceberg about three miles north.

GRAND FORKS, D. T., July 16.-A hail storm crossed five of the best wheat-grow WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Lamoving southeast. Its path was four miles mar today telegraphed inspector Armoving southeast. Its path was four miles wide. The loss is estimated at 10,000 acres, strong that the trail leading from or 100,000 bushels.

OVER THE OCEAN.

Weekly Summary of Events in Foreign Lands.

War Rumors and Peace Promises of the Same Old Variety.

Cholera and Rebellion in Spain-Notes of Irish Politics.

War scares have been the order during the voting and give their time and their money to secure party success, will say that if Republicans only are fit for office, that if a Democratic administration can't find Democrats to fill the places, they will do it, too. To this Secretary Bayard replied: 'Then popular government is a failure. If a party is to administer government only to put its followers in offices, popular government is a failure.'"

did not pan out very well, and quiet reigned, with order and nearly all the cardinal virtues by the end of the week. The Russian lamb and the British lion were lying down together at the latest account, with no possible reason left for the inference that the lamb would be inside the lion either. The rumors were, however, exceedingly probable, but they sprang from a genuine distrust of Russia: sprang from a genuine distrust of Russia; a fruitful source of war rumors. No one except the most extreme Russophiles, believe other than that Russia is just waiting lieve other than that Russia is just waiting a favorable moment to bisect the Ameer's domains, by taking in its capacious maw several cases have occurred. the whole of western Afghanistan, and the slightest move on the part of Russian troops on the frontier is therefore regarded as proof as strong as holy writ of the consummation of the design.

Reports from officers on the frontier were said to have given the ground of the story, and the British cabinet meeting was called, from which is said to have emanated a despatch to Russia, intimating that such a movement by the Russian troops would be regarded as an unfriendly one.

regarded as an unfriendly one.

Such a movement would be regarded as unfriendly, there is no doubt, but it is not likely that a despatch of the kind, based only on a suspicion, was sent. It turned out that the alarmist rumors came from French sources, and were of little value. Reports from the British officers on the boundary were of a different nature. Everything was progressing quietly, according to their agency of the property of the prope

If Not Extremely Pleasant.

If Not Extremely Pleasant.

The Pall Mall Gazette's story has not entirely died out. A mass meeting of women to devise means to rescue girls from the temptations of London life was held, and a committee of notables had set to work investigating the proofs of the stories of iniquity in high places, where at present the matter rests.

The failure of the Munster Bank of Cork, Ire., caused a genuine sensation, almost amounting to panic, early in the week. The bank had twenty-nine branches in the provinces, and an especially large business was done in Dublin. It is stated that thousands of small farmers had their deposits in this bank—a very singular feature, especially in view of the facts rendered notorious by constant, almost sickening, iteration that the small farmers of Ireland were always beyond the reach of ruin. But stories for political effect do not always harmonized with financial facts, and it is scarcely fair to notice this little discrepancy. The capital of the bank was £1,500,000, in 150,000 £10 shares. According to the last report, the reserve fund was £200,000, liabilities will not be known accurately for some days to come, but will probably be near £1,000,000, early harf of which is ansecured. For several years past, the bank paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product of the chark and the farees with the bank paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product of the chark paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product of the chark paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product of the chark paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product of the chark paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product of the chark paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product of the chark paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product of the chark paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product of the chark paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product of the chark paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product of the chark paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product of the chark paid 10 and 12 per cert. Aligidate product product product product product product pro

the Irish extremists, though there is warm approval expressed of it in other quarters. Michael Davitt strongly denounces it, claiming that the landlords will get all the benefit. If they sell to the tenants on the terms of the bill they will doubtless get the money, which, perhaps, causes the dissatisfaction. The trouble in Ulster is said to be that while the farmers are anxious the bill should pass, and they be able to buy their farms, there is no inclination on the part of the landlords to sell, which makes a sale rather doubtful, it proverbially requiring two to make a bargain. In the House of Commons, on the question of granting certain supplies, Mr. Parnell brought forward a motion for a government inquiry into the proceedings of the late government in Ireland, notably the Maamtrasna case. The motion was hotly opposed by the Liberals, who seemed to argue on the presumption that none of the acts of the late government ought to be called into account—a position which the ministry declined to agree to. Lord Randolph Churchill declined to allow that it was the duty of the new ministry to give a clean bill of health, and recommended Mr. Parnell to apply to the new Lord-Lieutenant to open the case.

The result of this was to create an intense excitement in political circles. Even the Conservative papers complain of the "alliance with the Parnellites," a sigular comment on the action of a government which has only granted an ordinary appeal for reviewing the evidence in a case which rightly or wrongly is viewed as a miscarriage of instice. The investigation, will, however, take place, and on the implied promise Mr. Parnell withdrew his motion.

A widespread conspiracy to overthrow the Spanish monarchy was discovered in Spain. The police happened to be in possession of the facts, and they made a raid, captured the leaders at Saragossa, and these were shot off-hand, a proceeding which had a discouraging effect on the others engaged in the business.

The Much-Deceased Olivier Pain is rumored to be alive in India, where, disclaiming that the landlords will get all the

is rumored to be alive in India, where, disguised as a priest, he is preaching a sort of holy war against infidels, exclusive, of course, of himself. Pain's friend, Rochefort, still continues to sorrow over his untimely fate and has induced several other papers to publish it, all of which makes de-lightful reading for the Anglophobist pa-

papers to publish it, all of which makes delightful reading for the Anglophobist papers in France.

Egypt, which of late has had a considerable rest, looms up again with a demand for more money. A loan of £10,000,000, with an English guarantee, is now asked for, and it is possible that it will be obtained. Conferences with the other powers have been held, and they are favorable to this solution of the Egyptian financial troubles. It appears to be generally conceded that the British government neight guarantee the loan, but it is left to the Marquis of Salisbury and his friends to find out who is going to guarantee the guarantor. There is a disinterestedness about the French proposal that is charming. That government is willing to have the money lent to Eavyt, but finds a difficulty in assenting to a further British occupation.

Lord Wolseley having failed to induce the government to accede to his desire for an autumn campaign against the Mahdi, has returned to London, and taken his seat in the House af Lords. A not improbable feature of the next few weeks may be the advaces of such a measure by the ceneral

in the House af Lords. A not improbable feature of the next few weeks may be the advocacy of such a measure by the general before the peers, with a chance that he might be able to so present the arguments that a change of opinion might take place. It is a slim chance, but it looks as if Wolseley is so certain of the necessity of the campaign that he might have his way, after all.

The latest proposal for the solution of the Afghan frontier problem is to throw overboard the Ameer altogether, and under the advice of the generals who fought in the last Afghan war, and know the country, determine on a line of defence for India, without troubling themselves about the Ameer's wishes or his territory either.

The cholera in Spain continues to desolate the four provinces in which it first appeared. It has also made its appearance in other places. The system of inoculation favored by Dr. Ferran, is now said to be a failure. Forty-seven nuns, inoculated

Dr. Ferran, died of the effects of the implanted disease. STILL WERE NOT HAPPY.

Mass Meeting of Women. LONDON, July 14.—A mass meeting of women was held in Princess Hall yesterday afternoon to consider ways and means to Wealth, Beauty and Domestic Discord.

protect young girls from the horrible pit-falls of London, as revealed by the Pall Mall Gazette. Mrs. Booth and other ladies made eloquent addresses. The meeting resolved that the laws on the subject should forthwith be made more efficient, denounced state regulation of vice, demanded the total repeal of the contagious diseases act, and that the age of consent be raised from 13 to 18. The meeting also voted to send copies of the record of its proceedings to the House of Commons. General Sherman's Niece a Divorce Libellant and Libellee.

Matrimonial Infelicity in Spite of Millions of Money. LONDON, July 14.-Louis J. Jennings, for

War scares have been the control of the past week. The atmosphere was almost the past week. The past week was almost the past week. The past week was almost week. The past week was almost week was almo and not pan out very well, and quiet reigned, with order and nearly all the carried dinal virtues by the end of the week. The Russian Iamb and the British lion were lying down together at the latest account, with no possible reason left for the inference that the lamb would be inside the secondary of the control of the work. The Russian Iamb and the British lion were lying down together at the latest account, with no possible reason left for the inference that the lamb would be inside the control of the week. The lamb and the British lion were lying down together at the latest account, with no possible reason left for the inference that the lamb would be inside the control of the week. The lamb and the British lion were lying down together at the latest account, with no possible reason left for the inference of General Sherman, with whose family she lived while by two Radicals, Mr. Frederick Pennington at the capital. Her name was Mary Frances Hoyt, and she was a daughter of Samuel N. Hoyt, and heiress to at least a million. At that time Miss Hoyt was 23 years old and exceedingly attractive. She

tial in a reigning society belle.

Overwhelmed with countless compliments and eager attentions, no one would she recognize as an accepted suitor, until towards the close of the season she became a quainted with a gentleman who represented one of the first families of Baltimore. He was about 27 years old, a brilliant man of the world. He had been courted and praised till he thought more perhaps of himself than the facts warranted. His name was James R. Raymond. The intimacy of the two young people ripened into love. He proposed and was accepted, and they were married in one of the most fashionable churches in Baltimore. and eager attentions, no one would she ington correspondent says that a senator and three representatives have been urging the President to appoint a friend of theirs to office. Finally the President told them that he had about concluded to do so, and asked where he should address the gentle-

the most fashionable churches in Baltimore.

Senators and congressmen, prominent army friends and associates of General Sherman, as well as old Tecumseh himself in his brightest uniform, gave dignity to the wedding by their presence, and in accordance with his invariable custom the commander-in-chief of all our armies was the first to kiss the blushing bride.

Mr. Hoyt bestowed a handsome dower apon his daughter, and for a time the young couple tasted all the sweets there are in life in perfect contentment. They lived in Baltimore, making frequent visits to Brooklyn. Then they moved to a pleasant little town in New Jersey, where Mr. Raymond engaged in business, his wife supplying the necessary capital. The venture did not prove successful. Several more attempts were made by Mr. Raymond to gain a foothold in the business world, but all resulted in failures. During the first year of their married life, however, everything moved smoothly, but at the expiration of that time household jars became alarmingly frequent, and the dissention finally became so violent that both were glad to separate. Mrs. Raymond returned to live with her parents at 204 Park place. Brooklyn, and her husband returned to Washington to make one more venture in business.

This unfortunate and unsatisfactory con-MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 19.-John Mackerly of Pellettown, Sussex county, N. J., has adopted ε method of catching

not without strong opposition. Blake and others pointed out the great injustice that would be done the settlers by taking away from them all means of protecting themselves and helpless families from the Indians, who, having lately started on the war path, would, for a long time to come, annoy the settlers. It is believed here that the bill will have a damaging effect on immigration, as no one is likely to go into the Northwest, swarming as it now is with lawless Indians, if deprived of all means of defending himself.

The recent rebellion, by the time all accounts are settled, will be found to have added materially to the debt of the Dominian. Up to the present moment \$4,000, litz School of Lauguages, 154 Tremont street. Boston, dropped dead in his room at Hotel North today at 1230. He had been indisposed slightly for a day or two. At 11 o'clock he had a simple prescription filled at one of our drug stores. A half-hour later he was conversing with other boarders in the house. One of his scholars called at his room. Failing to rouse him, but hearing moans from within, he tried the door, finding it fastened. The clerk of the hotel gained entrance to the room and found Reneaux without clothing and his back against the door. He was speechless and pulseless.

Augusta, July 16 .- A Frenchman name

Cyprien Reneaux, a teacher from the Berlitz School of Lauguages, 154 Tremont

\*LABOR TROUBLES.

London, July 14.—Louis J. Jennings, formerly editor of the New York Times, has consented to contest one of the parliamentary districts of Stockport, in the Tory interest in the coming general elections. Stockport is at present represented by two Radicals, Mr. Frederick Pennington and Mr. Charles Henry Hopwood. In his address accepting the candidacy, Mr. Jennings advocates local self-government for Ireland, and an import tax on finished manufactured goods.

Cholera's Onward March.

MADRID. July 20.—Incomplete returns from the various cholera infected districts of Spain for yesterday place the number of deaths resulting from the disease at 764, and the new cases at 1864. The disease has spread to the city of Valladolid, where several cases have occurred.

London, July 20.—Seven years ago a new belle dawned upon Washington society. New York, July 20.—Seven years ago a new belle dawned upon Washington society. She came from Brooklyn, and was the niece of General Sherman, with whose family she lived while at the capital. Her name was Mary Frances Hoyt, and she was a daughter of Samuel N. Hoyt, and heiress to at least a million. At that time Miss Hoyt was 23 years old and exceedingly attractive. She was of medium height, with a form nearly perfect. Miss Hoyt was as accomplished as she was handsome. Highly educated, sharp at repartee, and bring the delightful small talk, a sweet singer, and a finished pianist, she spread to the city of Valladolid, where several cases have occurred.

band returned to Washington to make one more venture in business.

This unfortunate and unsatisfactory condition of things continued till June 21, when Mrs. Raymond surprised her husband by beginning an action for divorce. The suit was brought in Westchester county, New York, and the story was kept studiously quiet by all connected with it. The action was transferred on Saturday to Kings county, L. L. and trial will be held in September. Mrs. Raymond asks for a divorce on the ground that her husband has been unduly intimate with other women, and she also declares that he has failed to sup-

criminal case. She resides in the Contua canyon, Fresno county, and last year created much excitement among residents of that section, causing them to assemble at a rendezvous in the mountains to await the judgment day, which, according to her proplecies, was close at hand.

News reaches here to the effect that Dolphina Larona was on a visit to the residence of the prophetess with his wife and child, and during their stay, Mariana made a prophecy that he would start home and come back crying. They started home shortly afterward, and had proceeded a short distance when their child was taken violently ill, and they returned in terror, for the child died half an hour afterward. Those who learned of the matter at once assumed thet Mariana had poisoned the child in order to establish her reputation as a seer among the ignorant people. A legal inquest is now in progress.

000 have been expended in sending troops to the Northwest. Tonight, Sir John Macdenald will ask Parliament to vote \$2,300.000 more to meet expenses and losses in connection with the recent uprising. The demand on the treasury will not cease here, as those who have suffered loss of property at the hands of the insurgents are to be reimbursed, for which purpose and to investigate the numerous claims which will shortly be rouring in a commission is to be appointed to give immediate relief to those who are reported to be in a starving condition.

## Rioting in Cleveland-Coal Machinery Wrecked in Pennsylvania.

the Cleveland strikers began to rise, and reached the boiling-over point after a meet-ing of the strikers, at which violent speeches

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 18 .- The Mormons held a convention today and nominated a full legislative ticket, among the TO DISARM THE SETTLERS.

Canada Taking a Step That Will Discourage Immigration.

OTTAWA, July 16.—The government succeeded today in carrying through the bill disarming the rebels in the Northwest to its third reading in Parliament, but not without strong opposition. Blake and others pointed out the great injustice that would be done the settlers by taking away from them all means of protecting themselves and helpless families from the Indians, who, having lately started on thewar

NEW YORK, July 18.-Rev. Dr. S. Irenaeus Prime died today at Manchester, Vt., where

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

Ex-Secretary McCullough Interviewed.

His Method for Increasing the Circulation of Silver Money.

On Wednesday last the angry passions of Some Probable Changes in the Ocean Mail Service.

> WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Ex-Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch was interviewed today in reference to the present financial condition of the government, and gave his there is any immediate necessity for alarm, for the conditions at present are greatly in our favor. Every one knows that business has been in a depressed state for some time and production is greater than consumption. workshop of the world. All the raw material went there and was paid for in other

and shem clubs was discussed with considerate member disqualified. The game did not capable and four policemen were among the number disqualified. The game did not capable and four policemen were among the number disqualified. The game did not capable and so the strike larger number in the hands of the surges. Not a shot was fired during the whole of the strike and the strike larger number in the hands of the surges. Not a shot was fired during the whole of the strike and the strik

The Local Control of the Control of

circles talk of favoring a policy of commercial and financial alliance with England. It is believed that London capitalists would like to secure control of the Central and National railroads. It is reported that the English government is not averse to making a strong friend of Mexico, the policy being to build the country and secure the growing trade now being diverted to the United States. The time is now favorable to the development of the Anglo-Mexican policy, as the government will soon have to go into the London market to arrange a consolidation of the debts of the country. It is also reported that the English government desires to control the transit routes across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. In French circles it is feared that England values the friendship of Mexico in order to have a strong ally near the Panama canal. Many rumors of British and Mexican commercial alliance are affoat in banking circles.

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.]

"Sweet wanderer." murmured Penelope, the morning after the reception, glancing up from her world-renowned long-distance enabroidery, "sweet loiterer, a chestnut." "Lay it out." replied the crafty one, who was looking over the accounts of the coroner of Ithaca. "What is the difference," inquit the queen, "between John Sullivan and a man with a cold in his head?" "I give it up." "One knows his blows and the other blows his nose." "Ah, yes." replied Ulysses, "I know that, but the queetion ztill remains, who nose his blows, Sullivan or the man whose nose he slugs?"

# AROUND THE FARM

EDITED BY W. H. YEOMANS.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Farmers have come to thoroughly understand one point, and that is that all plants grains, grasses, vegetables, etc., grown by them require for their natural and normal developement certain inorganic and mineral substances, such as phosphoric acid, potash, lime, and several others of less conquence. Phosphoric acid is assimilated by plants in considerable quantity as the ollowing table indicates, being calculated

larley straw. 1.9 Potato vines, 5.5 green 1.8 Beet-root sugar... 8.2 Beet tops, green... 1.9 Hemp... 5.5 Linseed..... at straw ....

urned bones, whereby the carbon and rganic matter are expelled.

ne black, or animal charcoal, is a product resulting from forcing the volatile matters from the bones by calcining or furnace heating, whereby the carbon is re-tained. This, being ground, is employed at in excess of what could be carried off in

Phosphoric acid is valuable also as an agent in attracting nitrogen from the atmosphere to form ammonia, which, in its turn, serves to unlock some of the natural stores of potash and other undeveloped inerals of the soil, thereby bringing them into a condition of availability.

Phosphoric acid, therefore, becomes direct agent in aiding the supply of nitro-gen and an indirect agent in the furnishing

As farmers are coming more and more into the practice of making their own superphosphate, there are some points to be noted. In cutting the bone, as it is termed.

pounds to the acre. This may be considered a full crop, or about as much as the light, heat, moisture and air necessary to its production could perfect. As twenty years' experience has shown that 2711 pounds of this crop was due to the annual solution of soil, all above that must have been due to the manure applied, which was enough to produce a little over half of the erop, but was not enough to produce the whole of it, demonstrating that to maintain the annual production of such a crop it was not necessary to return all that is removed in it, but only so much as it exceeds what has been produced by the solution of soil; unless this is done the good must fail.

The steady production of 1025 pounds of grain—equal to seventeen bushels of sixty younds to the bushel—is an extraordinary yield from the solution of soil, and is undoubtedly flue to the very thorough culture given it by Dr. Lawes. It is more than the average farmer in the United States gets from decomposition of soil and manure added, showing that there is a defect in his cultivation, by which he is not getting so much out of flais soil as he might, and show-

cultivation, by which he is not getting so much out of his soil as he might, and showing also that therough cultivation, to a considerable extent, may serve in the place of putting back in the form of manure what

matters from the bones by calcining or lurance heating, whereby the carbon is retained. This, being ground, is employed at sugar refineries, being used several times; and, in connection with blood, while losing none of or very little of its phosphate of lime, it acquires organic matters from the blood employed, and so is valuable in the manufacture of superphosphates. The phosphate of lime, coming into the presence of alkaline soils, becomes to a certain extent soluble, and so can be assimilated by plants.

Apatite is found in veins of volcanic and crystalline rocks, but, though abundant, is too difficult to obtain to render it available. Phosphorite a sobtained in Wales, but is not relied upon as a source of available phosphoric acid. The phosphate granns are principally in use in Europe. The principal sources in this country are the Nevassa and Ashley phosphates of South Carolina.

The coprolites of Europe are supposed to be the excrement of saurians and antediturian animals.

As before stated, phosphoric acid forms an exception to many fertilitizing elements occurring in nature, in that it is in no condition to be assimilated by plants. Perhaps there is a wise provision of Providence in this, that being in limited quantities, it is best that it should be thus locked up to prevent that waste which would of necessity occur if it existed in a soluble form.

Phosphoric acid is valuable also as an agent in attracting nitrogen from the attractin

Test of Fertilizers for Cotton-Numbered with other experiments of

interest to the cotton planter, conducted at the University farm in Athens, Ga., under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, was one to determine: First, the relative agricultural and economic values to cotton of different forms and combinations of phosphoric acid as follows, viz., soluble phosphate of lime, "reverted" phosphate of lime, in the form of Charleston "floats." "insoluble" phosphate of lime in the form of bone dust and natural phosphate, as orchilla evano, second the relative values of the noted. In cutting the bone, as it is termed, by means of the sulphuric acid, heat is produced and water is expelled; this must be supplied in order to keep up a condition of proper solubility. It is claimed that if heated too long the biphosphate will lose a cortion of its scalability. It is claimed that if heated too long the biphosphate will lose a cortion of its scalability. It is claimed that if heated too long the biphosphate will lose a cortion of its scalability. Bigh heat amount, but of a mononic, dried blood and cotton-

And the state of t

to wait upon further acquisitions, and give the in a warm atmosphere, the sour whey begins to eat up the finer qualities of the cream, so that when churning day finally does arrive in the cream. To avoid this misfortune, churn the cream in the churning of the miss as far as the branches extend. It would doubtless be better to go over the whole ground, as the roots generally extend the trees as far as the branches extend. It would doubtless be better to go over the the cream in the churning that the cream in the churning of the miss as far as the branches extend. It works the cream is part to have a state branches of the trees have not great to go over the two or three times as far as the branches extend. It would doubtless be better to go over the tree is to fine the cream is part to go over the tree is not miss as far as the branches extend. It would doubtless be better to go over the tree is not miss as far as the branches extend. It would doubtless be better to go over the would doubtless be better to go over the would doubtless be better to go over the tree is not the great and the trees as far as the branches extend. It is to reverse these conditions, and give the preference to the cow that produces the largest amount of butter from the small signest and the trees as far as the branches extend. It is to reverse these conditions, and give the preference to the cow that produces the preference to the cow that the tree is not in the churn in the churn is the cream is put in the churn. When the same as the preference to the cow that produces the preference to the cow that produces the preference to the cow that produces the preference to the cow that the cream is put in the churn. The produces the preference to the cow the heavy milkes and the trees have no fruit were the pr

extra care and favorable management. This, in fact, is the whole secret of the success of butter factories, and it will be well when all dairymen learn to follow their illustrious example.

The Care of Young Clover-

Midsummer is always a critical time for growing clover. It is especially so for that sown the previous spring, and which has had to contend against weeds and crops for a foothold in the soil, Once it secures this a foothold in the soil, Once it secures this foothold the clover, being deep rooted, will strike downward for moisture. Few probably realize the amount of water which a growing clover crop takes from the soil. Trying to plough a clover ley in June or July will give one a better sense of it than anything else. The heaviest rainfall only temporarily relieves the hard, dry character of the soil in which the clover is growing. On heavy or stony land, when it used to be the custom to plough under clover in June as a summer fallow for wheat, it was not uncommon to use up a plough point in a single day's service. It is well that young clover does not demand such large quantities of water. As the grain with which it is sown ripens, the clover has a better chance, for the grain roots cease to draw so much from the soil. As soon as the stalk begins to die the grain becomes rather a benefit than otherwise, as it shades the clover without robbing it of any considerable amount of moisture. When ripe grain is cut close to the ground it leaves the clover exposed to the hot midsummer sun. If at this time it is run over or cropped by stock, the injury is never fully repaired. So baskets of good fruit were obtained. On observing the beneficial effects of mineral fertilizers in these reports, it should be borne in mind that similar results on unlike soils in other regions of country may not be obtained from their use, and experiments in different localities are required. So far as these reports go, the best soils are those which consist of clay and loam. The eport, in summing up, expresses the opinion that mineral fertilizers in their use, and experiments in different localities are required. So far as these reports go, the best soils are those which consist of clay and loam. The eport, in summing up, expresses the opinion that mineral fertilizers are quired. So far as these reports go, the best soils are those which consist of clay and loam. The eport, in summing up, expresses the opinion that mineral fertilizers are quired. So foothold the clover, being deep rooted, will by stock, the injury is never fully repaired. It is much better to have long stubble as a partial protection to clover from the sun, and the subsequent winter it will serve an additional purpose in holding snow for protecting the clover roots from alternate freezing and thawing. There need be no fear that this grain stubble will be injurious or troublesome in cutting hay the following year. Most of it will be beaten down into the soil and rotted before the clover is ready to cut. Should any grain stubble reor troublesome in cutting hay the following year. Most of it will be beaten down into the soil and rotted before the clover is ready to cut. Should any grain stubble remain in the clover it will be rather an advantage in aiding to cure it.

The great bane of a clover field, after a catch has been secured, is from weeds. If the soil is rich, and clover grown well up to grain harvest, the clover will to some extent be its own protector. Some weeds will escape smothering even under the best-seeded fields of clover. These should be removed by hand. Where Canada thistles appear only occasionally, as they will on fields half cleared, an active man can pull up the scattering ones on an acre or more in a day. This will be sufficient to insure comparative freedom from this weed the following year. The common rag-weed is one of the very worst pests in young clover in those localities where it has got a foothold. If not checked in the clover it is impossible to clean the land of it, as each plant produces many seeds, which ripen and fall on the ground, where they lie until favorable conditions arise for them to grow. They do not appear in well-seeded clover the second year, though wherever the land is bare they will occupy it. Probably some of the seeds start, but are smothered out by the more rapid clover growth. For this reason some farmers are not worried about rag-weed in clover seeding, as little of it goes into the crop when ready for haying. But it is better to at least diminish the rag-weed and prevent it from going to seed the first year. One way to do this is to sow land plaster or gypsum on young clover as soon as possible after the grain is off. This will stimulate the clover growth and enable it to smother the smaller plants of rag-weed. To destroy the larger plants of rag-weed and clover together early in September. With ground tolerably smooth a half to three-quarters of a ton of clover hay may be made per acre, and the seeding of rag-weed entirely prevented.

This plan of cutting clover the first year of i

ing to fusion, will render the mass wholly ansoluble.

Bi-phosphate of lime is the ingredient of commercial superphosphates from which they receive most of their value. Other phosphates are valuable in proportions as they come in contact with elements of solubility in the soil. Inasmuch as it is be illustrated to the soil be completed to the phosphate are as possible when applied, so that the action may be as favorable as can be. It is for the reason of this reversionary action that reverted phosphate is less valuable than soluble phosphate.

Experiments have been tried by the use of basic elements with which biphospate would readily unite, forming an insoluble compound, and there was found to be a very marked reduction of yield from the use of the base alone as a fertilizer.

Farmers who are compelled to use any of the commercial fertilizers sold under the manufacturer they are. Chemical analyses can do much towards their protection, but the real test lies in the application and the subsequent results. It is the agricultural value that interests the formulation and the subsequent results. It is the agricultural value that interests the formulation and the subsequent results. It is the agricultural value that interests the formulation and the subsequent results. It is the agricultural value to the form of muritate of potash in from of muritate of potash in form of muritate of potash. The 'basal mixture,' supplying both introgen and potash sufficient for the production of 300 pounds of mixture, and 134 pounds of mixture, and 134 pounds of mixture, supplying both introgen and potash sufficient for the production of which we should the results of the production of the manures.

So Considering the results of 'full rations' and the production of the manures in the production of the manures of the potash and the production of the manures of

tivation, and the application of fertilizers. Two other instances are mentioned exhibiting the difference between good culture and neglect. J. M. White has an orchard of 500 trees, now twelve years old, which were neglected for several years, and in the spring of 1882 they "were looking badly." They were then manured and cultivated, and all borers destroyed. That year they gave 450 baskets of fine peaches. The next year three pounds of Mapes' peach manure were applied to each tree, continuing the care and cultivation, and gathering 900 baskets of fruit. Last season he applied to each tree two pounds of muriate of potash and four pounds of dissolved bone-black, and gathered 700 baskets of fruit. Another orchard of 375 trees, six years old, well cultivated from the first, has borne good crops for three years. In 1884 muriate of potash and bone-black were applied, and 650 baskets of good fruit were obtained. On observing the beneficial effects of mineral fertilizers in these reports, it should be borne in mind that similar results on unlike soils in other regions of country may not be obtained from their use, and experiments in different localities are required. So far as these reports go, the best soils are those which consist of clay and loam. The report, in summing up, expresses the opinion that mineral fertilizers are quite as useful on growing peach trees as on annual farm crops; and that while muriate of potash is especially beneficial to their growth, it is not yet clearly proved to prevent yellows.—[Country Gentleman.

the poorest kind of economy. They must have shelter to get good fleeces and good growth. Exposure makes a poor sheep, and this is sure to take with it a light fleece. A sheep which is in such a low condition that it shows a light fleece, naturally has a weak and small lamb. There is no stock so much injured by cold storms as sheep, and the reasons are evident when one gives the matter its due consideration. The fleece, getreasons are evident when one gives the matter its due consideration. The fleece, getting soaked, chills the sheep and keeps it in this condition until its coat is dried, which may take several days. An animal so delicate as a sheep cannot be subjected to this chilling of the surface of the body for such a length of time without increasing the circulation within, thereby causing congestion in some organs, followed by inflammation, and perhaps a settled disease, such as catarrh, consumption of the lungs, liver disorder, pleurisy, and, the most common of all, scours, followed by dysentery or inflammation of the bowels. Many of the sheep exposed to storms in the late autumn and exposed to storms in the late autumn a winter are always coughing, always hump up, running at the nose, or tro looseness of the bowels. Such s

looseness of the bowels. Such sheep never pay for wintering, and they are a serious drawback to the rest of the flock. They should be weeded out of the flock as soon as possible, or, what is better and wiser, they should never be in it.

Sheep, when well cared for, are not subject to diseases. There is really less risk with them than with any other stock. They do not gore each other, or kick; they do not slip and get strained, and they require less watching to prevent accidents than any other stock. They are more liable to get cast, or in a position not to rise up easily, than either cattle or horses, because when they happen to lie down with their backs in a hollow, and their feet get elevated from the ground, they will give up after a few struggles and lie on their backs, when they quickly bloat and die. Cattle and horses will struggle again and usually get up. These accidents seldom happen in the field, but are common where sheep are

on young clover as soon as possible after the grain is off. This will stimulate the clover growth and enable it to smother all the smaller plants of rag-weed. To destroy the smaller plants of rag-weed and clover together early in September. With ground tolerably smooth a half to three quarters of a ton of clover hay may be made per acre, and the seeding of rag-weed entirely prevented.

This plan of cutting clover the first year of its growth is much better than pasturing it. A much larger amount of forage can be got from cut clover than from pasturing it, and if allowed to grow entirely without check until winter the large mass of clover will smother out its own vitality. With a cut three or four inches high, there will be enough clover leaves lying over the root to protect it, and none too much.

We are glad to report that parasites have been found on the worm which destroys clover, which will probably do much to-ward removing the the grain is off. It is will stimulate the ground usually get up. These accidents seldom happen in the field, but are common where sheep are the field, but are common where sheep are loved to become uneven, or too much sloping. The remedy is obvious. The bottom of all sheep pens or yards should be kept level.

Sheep kept out of the wet in the late autumn and in winter are rarely sick. With proper food and water the loss is scarcely nothing. I did not lose one outright last winter, and do not expect to this winter. He weaker sheep and the lambs should be kept apart from the stronger, or the main food of the lambs will keep them growing all winter, and cause them to shear double with the yould if left to "shift for themselves" with the rest of the flock. Sheep are by a form of the weaker sheep and the lambs should be kept apart from the stronger, or the main food of the lambs will keep them growing all winter, and cause them to shear double with the weaker sheep and the lambs would be kept level. derling to stand back from the food rack of the grain trough until the best is eaten. Weak sheep and lambs should have the best. While sheep require shelter, they do not need as much protection as cattle or horses. The most they require is dryness— to be kept from the wet overhead and the wet under their feet. A roof is necessary for their protection overhead, and gravel, or a raised foundation of dirt, will ensure a dry bed.

It is my practice to hand into the sheep

specially cover can again be grown, even in localities where it has lately been a failure. But it must be remembered that the claws worm is still here, and probable work worm is still here, and probable work worm with the care of young clover that generally the probable work which it is success, it will be fair to regard the clover worm which has imposed these conditions as really a blessing in disguise. It will force us to adopt the necessary means for making large clover growth, which we should have adopted for many other reasons.

Crowing Corn Fodder.

Every year the importance of corn as a plant for forage increases. Farmers everywhere are learning that in no other way can they grow so large a bulk of succulent food as by sowing or drilling corn thickly. But much has yet to be learned as to the best means of producing a high quality of feed. Thickly-sown corn does not do this, and unless the season is unusually favorable this does not produce as large a quantity as where the rows are far enough apart to admit of cultivation and heeing. Many farmers on sunusually favorable this does not produce as large a quantity as where the rows are far enough apart to admit of cultivation and heeing. Many farmers even believe that, considering quantity and quality, the drilling of corn in rows three feet apart gives as great a value of produce as by any other way. If not drilled very thickly there should be a good growth for six years. The roots were to stock as their main feed, yet this is what the above plan practically amounts to. We have found the best results from drilling in rows three feet apart gives as great a value of produce as the produce as

our domestic stock into families or breeds, for certain purposes, and each breed is given its own talent, which it may improve. The Holsteins and Jerseys for milk and butter, the Shorthorns and Herefords for beef, the Merinos for fine wool, the numerous Downs for mutton, the Berkshires for ham, the thoroughbred horse for speed, the Clydesdales and Percherons for heavy draft, and the various breeds of poultry received their inherent excellence through the agency of the breeders, whose skill and judgment have added millions to the wealth of the civilized world. The value of the milk and butter alone annually produced in this country exceeds that of the capital of the national banks, and is greater than the value of the crops of wheat, or the product of the iron interests; and yet darring is only in its infancy.—[Philadelphia Record.

Profit in Raising Horses. Raising horses has been regarded as the nost hazardous and least profitable of all farming. Too often country horse jockeys have furnished sires of the lowest cost and in the worst condition of fatness and idleness, and village jockeys have made the profits whenever a horse has proved worth the buying. In many sections this is now changed. The farmers provide valuable stallions of their own, raise enough horses of a good class to attract city buyers, get good prices and make the business highly profitable. Whatever class of horses may be raised, if enough are to be found together to enable the buyer to secure them in car load lots at uniform prices, he can afford to pay one-third more for each one than he can pay if they are widely scattered and must be hunted up, priced and brought together at great expense. Where but one horse of a kind is owned he is liable to be sold at half his value, or to be held at a fictitious price until he eats his head off and is past selling. The selling value of a horse depends on the estimation in which he is held. An isolated owner cannot well tell what that should be. Often an inquiry profits whenever a horse has proved worth horse depends on the estimation in which he is held. An isolated owner cannot well tell what that should be. Often an inquiry or a visit from some one living at a distance doubles the asking price of a horse. Recently a Missouri man had a Morgan celt that he was eager to sel at \$500. But when one who was ready to go 500 miles to buy the colt if he suited, asked the price of the animal the owner varied that it was worth the colt if he suited, asked the price of the animal, the owner replied that it was worth \$1000 but that he would take \$800. Such cases are of so frequent occurrence that a buyer cannot afford to hunt up scattered horses and bring them together after paying anything like the value they would have if they were all in one neighborhood. In the more progressive parts of the country breeders are learning to join in breeding one class of horses, to raise the best of these to sell as early as possible, and to make handsome profits.

Summer Fodder for Milch Cows.

large portion of the pastures become parched and fail to produce sufficient young grass to supply the wants of as 'many cows as are usually assigned to a pasture; on this account, unless the farmer makes some provision to feed his cows at the barn night and morning, the flow of milk will be very much reduced, and the cows will lose in flesh, thus they come to the barn in the autumn light in weight, with the flow of milk reduced at least one-third below what it should be. To avoid this the farmers who are abreast of the times will be prepared to feed their cows as soon as the feed in the pastures begins to fall off.

What is the best summer fodder, is a question which farmers do not fully agree on; formerly it was the general custom to sow corn for fodder, but experience has proved to the satisfaction of a very large portion of the farmers that this is not the best material to feed out in its green state: in fact, some farmers have discarded green corn fodder altogether, and consider it an unfit food to feed in its green mmature state; if they feed it at all in its green state it is only late in the autumn when it is fully matured, experience having satisfied them that when fed in July in its immature green state it not only does not benefit the cows but that is a positive injury to their health.

Barley is considered by some farmers to be one of the best crops to feed to milch cows when in its green state; it not only improves the condition of the cows, but is excellent to keep up the flow of milk, much better than green corn fodder or winter rye; but winter rye is often used, because it

grows late in the autumn and very early in the spring, making it one of the earliest crops for summer fodder that we have.

Oats are also used to some extent to follow rye. While oats are good to feed green, they are still better when wilted, and, in fact, when fully dried they make an excellent food for almost any farm stock.

Hungarian is another crop that is good to feed out green, providing the straw be fine. Most of the farmers fail in growing this crop by not sowing seed enough; the straw is coarse, and becomes hard when left to grow too long. Three pecks of seed is considered enough to sow on an acre of land, but five pecks are none too much; with this amount the straw will be fine, and the cattle will eat it as readily as they will grass.

—[New England Farmer.

A Hundred Million Dollars Richer.

quietly by the dews of evening. The loss to farmers that is greatest is in not saving and using very much that is in reality extended and applied to the soil where tellent fertilizing material. All refuse of a character subject to decay should be carefully saved and applied to the soil where tellent fertility is desired rather than go to waste where no good will come from it.

A simple rule for erect training of tomato where no good will come from it.

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A simple rule for erect training of tomato where no good will come from it.

A simple rule for erect training of tomato the blossom to continue its extension and blossom bearing. The up, not to closely, as the electron of the letters were from old ladies in the uple throught that I would jump at the chance to get them. I never answered any of them. Some of the letters were from old ladies in the uple to get them. I never answered any of them. Some of the letters were from old ladies in the uple to get them. I never answered any of them. Some of the letters were from old ladies in the uple to get them. I never answered any of them. Some of the letters were from old adies in the uple to get them. I never answered any of them. Some of the letters were from old ladies in the uple to get them. I never answered any of them. Some of the letters were from old adies in the uple to get them. I never answered any of them. Some of the letters were from old adies in the uple to get them. I never answered any of them. Some of the letters were from old adies and to give me good advice, and others were from girls, took to get them. I never answered any of them. Some of the letters were from old adies and old maids, asking that they had been thinking of good and vice, and old m

Summer Fodder for Milch Cows.

There are but very few pastures that will carry a herd of cows through the summer and keep up the flow of milk without feeding them at the barn. There are portions of the season in New England when the sun is so hot and the winds are so dry that a large portion of the pastures become parched and fail to produce sufficient young grass to supply the wants of as many cows as are usually assigned to a pasture; on this account, unless the farmer makes some provision to feed his cows at the barn night and morning, the flow of milk will be very much reduced, and the cows will lose in fiesh, thus they come to the barn in the autumn light in weight, with the flow of milk reduced at least one-third below what it should be. To avoid this the farmers who are abreast of the times will be prepared to feed their cows as soon as the feed in the pastures begins to fail off.

What is the best summer fodder, is a question which farmers do not fully agree on; iornerly it was the general custom to sow corn for fodder, but experience has proved to the satisfaction of a very large portion of the farmers that this is not the best material to feed out in its green state: in fact, some farmers have discarded green corn fodder altogether, and consider it an unit; and cons

the last particle of food is eaten, while under ordinary circumstances a considerable portion is wasted. The beneficial effects derived from feeding to live stock the residuum of beet sugar and cane factories is well known, and there is no reason why a small quantity of sugar should not increase milk and have a generally fattening effect. It should be well understood that the idea is not a new one, for in many Oriental countries sugar is given to live Oriental countries sugar is given to live stock when cereals are high. In India, for

fected with blight should be removed at once by cutting them off a short distance below the parts affected. Wood ashes dug into the soil around the trees will greatly assist the tree to recover from the effects of the blight. In some localities whole orchards of pears are badly affected, while others show but slight evidence of the disease. The pear blight is not wholly confined to pear trees. Various other trees are in some localities badly affected with the same disease, the hawthorn being especially subject to it in many places. The pear blight is readily recognized by the bark of the branches turning black and the leaves dying. If the disease will gradually spread throughout the entire tree, eventually destroying it.

For sore shoulders in horses the best thing is to have properly fitting collars. If the surface galls under the collar wash with salt and water at night and with clear water in the morning and protect the spin with a pad under the collar If the skir.

could spell, and in every case the letters indicated ignorance even of the common courtesies of life. They were principally from widowers, and all began by saying that they had been thinking of going to Dakota for a long time. I suppose they all thought that I would jump at the chance to get them. I never answered any of them. Some of the letters were from old ladies in the Eastern and Middle States who wanted to give me good advice, and others were from girls, widows and old maids, asking how I managed to get along, and what was necessary for them to do in order to get themselves established as well as I am. I answered some of these, and two or three of them have written to me since.

"The worst nuisances that I have to deal with." she continued, "are the men, young and old, who come out to see me. They are about the toughest lot I ever heard of. I have had to

it. He at once wrote me his clock to amount without a word. It was that check which took up your note." Mr. Paige after-wards investigated his story carefully, and having confidential relations with the cashier of the bank where the note was

following me around a sixty-acre lot twice. just because I treated him decently, actually had the nerve to ask me if my thoughts ever turned to matrimony. I told them that they never had, though I didn't know what might happen if I came across just the right person. That seemed to help him on a little, and he asked what sort of a person it would have to be. I told him I didn't know, and called his attention to the fact that my off horse was a little off his feed.

feed. "How would I do?' said the young fel-"How would I do?' said the young fellow, and I says:
"'If I had a ten-acre lot full of fellows like you I wouldn't take the trouble to scrape you up with a horse rake.'
"One elderly man from Pennsylvania came here last fall and, stopping in town, he would drive out here every day. He began at first by pretending to have a deep religious interest in me. Then he wanted to know how I stood financially, how I got my farm, and how much I made from it. It took him several days to get what he wanted to know, and then he intimated a wish on his part to take tea with me, and spend an hour or two in the evening at my house, as there was something that he wanted to say to me. I tried to get rid of him, but he was old enough to be my father and was so deent about things generally that I finally consented. After tea he took a couple of chairs out on the east side of the house, and when we had both seated ourselves, he said:
"I have been thinking for a long time about marrying again. I've got—'
"Now, you stop right where you are,' said I, 'or

I'll Set the Dog on You. If that's the nature of your remarks we'll adjourn this meeting right here. I've got

around.

work to do, and I don't want any fooling example, for years past, horses, during certain seasons of the year, have been kept in excellent condition by such utilization of low-grade sugars.

The branches of pear trees that are affected with blight should be removed at "I rather like some of these young chaps"

from the city, though, the kind that are not making love, but who are always wanting to help you. They think they are so strong, and when anything is to be done they are so quick to take hold; but, gracious goodness, I could break a good many of them in two if I wanted to. They're good boys, though, and I'll never say anything against them." This young lady, who is as brown as a berry and as solid as a russet, with all the spryness and grace of the gentlest of her sex, owns 160 across of good land, and has it under a pretty fair state of cultivation. Some old farmers might make fun of a few things, and she readily admits that she has much to learn, but she manages to make her living and considerably more. Her mother lives with her, and with the assistance of a stout maid of all work they get along without any male help. Before the young woman came here she tried to make her living as a dressmaker in a small Michigan town, but she failed at that, and tinally determined to come here and settle down on a farm. She laughingly says that she does not know how long she will keep at it, and there are those who suspect that before long somebody will come whose suit will not be in vain.

Up near Blunt there are two young sisters, not more than 25 years old, who own and work a farm of 200 acres. They went

them was ever annoyed by anything more serious than the repeated offers of mar-riage, which may be considered inevitable, perhaps, in a society largely made up of single men, and who after all are said to be no drawback to the Territory.

CRANT'S UPRICHTNESS.

A New Story Which Illustrates the Honesty of the Ex-President. [T. C. Crawford, in New York World.]

Nathan Paige, one of the best-known lawyers of Washington, has a cottage here. He says that he was at dinner in General of one onnee of yellow soap in two gallons of rating and which possibly the part of the part which possibly the part of the part which possibly the part of the pa Grant's cottage last summer when the idea of his having a cancer first occurred to the

> A Feathered Fisherman. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WOODBURY, Ga., July 7 .- W. M. McLendon shot an Indian hen in his fish pond to-day. On opening the bird fifty good-sized carps were found in the stomach, many of them still alive, which were put back into

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure .25c .. 50c . \$1 Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 250 German Corn Remover kills corns & bunions. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye-Bi'k & brown,50c Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute,25c Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

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# THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

Manly and Womanly Traits and Virtues.

The Popular Hue-Next Winter's Fabrics -Mantles for a "Nut Brown Mayde"

Pretty Curtains in Various Styles -The Work Table.

It would be a very good thing on many accounts if we could arrange some sort of an exchange for the interchange of virtues between the sexes. In the minds of a great many people some traits and virtues are exclusively the property of men and others of women, whereas there should be no differ-

ence, except possibly in degree.

It was a wise old clergyman who prayed that the daughters might be brave and the ons virtuous, and it is a pity that parents do not oftener follow his example, not alone praying it, but preaching it and teaching it by precept and example. Those vir-tues which are instructive can be left to take care of themselves, and need no special ng after. It is the others, the ones which are not said to "come naturally,"

hat need cultivating. This opens up a tremendous field of action, This opens up a tremendous field of action, but an example or two will be sufficient for illustration. Take for instance the question of fortitude: If Jack, following the nursery rhyme, "tumbles down and cracks his crown," immediately father or mother, nurse or auntie greets him with some joke over the relative hardness of head and ground, tells him to be a brave boy and not cry, and in every way encourages him to control himself and make light of his misfortune. And so he learns to bear suffering with real heroism, dreading above all things to be thought a "cry-baby." But if the dill of the family plays out her part in the little drama and comes "tumbling after" Jack, she is not laughed at and exhorted to be brave. Dear me, no! She is a girl, and so kissing and coddling, brown naper and vinegar, mamma's lap and sugar plums is her treatment, with the inevitable result. Why not teach her also the beauty of fortitude, especially since she will, in all probability, have to bear through her life as will fall to the lot of her brother.

Then in the matter of bravery: A boy is taught to whistle to keep his courage up when he brings the cows home through a lonely bit of woods, or goes to bed in the dark, with a large and mysterious closet opening out of his room, or is sent down stairs after kindlings just after listening to a blood-curdling and hair-lifting ghost story. But whoever takes pains to laugh or reason away a girl's fears under like circumstances? Coolness and presence of mind in danger is another branch of this same subject, and equally neglected. So that the majority of women are cowards—afraid to stay alone and afraid of the dark, afraid of horses and afraid of cows, afraid of guns and boats, and thunder storms, of dogs and mice, ard in fact of almost everything.

Then, again, a boy will seldom get a scoldout an example or two will be sufficient for

thing.

Then, again, a boy will seldom get a scolding for a fair and square fight, provided he can show sufficient cause for such a settlement of difficulties. But if he should be known to take a mean and unfair advantage over an enemy, he would probably get a thrashing for it at knome. Yet a girl may be known to do and say the meanest things possible in a quarrel with a schoolmate and excite only some laughing comment on the proverbial school girl jealousies and bickerings.

erings.
So far indeed has this differentiation of woman means, in common parance, simply one who leads a chaste life. She may be selfish, cowardly, mean, petty, spiteful, envious, gossipping, and a dozen other wicked and disagreeable things, and yet keep her title. A "good" man may break some at least of the commandments, provided he is counted honorable in business matters; while a "good fellow," alas! means only one who is agreeable socially. It rests with the fathers and mothers who are training the next generations to remedy all this; for it surely is wrong and needs remedy. The womanly character is not perfect unless it have some of the so-called manly virtues—unless the daughters be brave, generous, honorable, high-minded, with noble impulses, aims and ambitions. And manliness is not completed manliness unless it be gentle and loving and pure in word, thought and deed.

## FASHION HINTS.

Browne Mayde"-Color in Dress. Yellow is certainly the fashionable color this year, and a perfect epidemic of it in It is a needed and grateful relief from the seen so long at the seashore. Bright colors one must wear there, and yellow seems the possible thing after discarding the reds and blues, for purples, violets and nothing of their "trying" properties. It is

It is tiresome enough to begin to think about next winter's figleaves before the summer vacation is much more than well begun. "mais, que voulez-vous?" Shall we, through mere laziness, tind ourselves quite behind the times next fall? Perish the thought! Well, then, learn that the lovely "frise" effects, which were so admirable and so admired last winter, are to be even more popular and more pronounced in next season's goods. This is good news in many ways, for these fabrics, besides being exceedingly beautiful in themselves, and offering opportunities for most artistic and striking combinations, have a most direct and salutary effect upon the shapes and expensive fabrics ensure simplicity if not grace in their making up, and who appreciating true art in dress will not rejoice over that?

ciating true art in dress will not rejoice over that?

Dissatisfied with her imitations of nature, clever as they have been. Dame Fashion has made up her mind to try art combined with natural things. Some short mantelets, similar in shape to those with which we are already familiar, which were recently imported from Paris for fall wear, show this in an odd way. The trimmings are of elaborate embroideries in shaded silks finished with fringes in which are seen dropping nuts, real acorns, filberts and hazel nuts. A fine wire is forced through the pierced nut, and then it is hung to a brown silk thread; the nut is half concealed in an embroidery of shaded autumn tints, and the foliage is similarly embroidered upon the network above. Other styles show the nuts in groups or tiers, or in silk, chenille and gimp passementeries: and in some instances they are covered with a delicate crocheting of silk. Imagine one of these dainty little garments of brown cloth, with embroideries of foliage in shades of brown, with perhaps a mere hint of yellow, and the dropping brown nuts in the fringes. It seems to me a girl who was clever with her needle might make one of these for herself for about one-tenth of what she would have to pay the importer for it. But it must needs be done with true artistic taste or, else it would be bungling and horrible, a travesty in fact.

Speaking of color, one is reminded to say that it seems, as though there are some

which might have been etched instead in drawing in outline on, has been described in this column, and is as easy to do as it is in this column, and is as easy to do as it is beautiful. The second stripe was cream-colored knitted insertion, made of unbleached linen, and very wide by reason of five or six rows of fagot stitch on either side the pattern. The third stripe was of pale blue satin ribbon as wide as the lace. The number of these stripes will be regulated by the width of curtain required, and the side and bottom is finished by a wide knitted lace. Small brass rings fastened to the top serve to hang it in position.

Fortunes Made and Spent at Long Branch.

Schemes and Disappointments of Rail-road and Bonanza Kings.

Pretty bright curtains for a seashore Pretty bright curtains for a seashore house, where it is necessary that such accessories suggest light and warmth, are of Turkey red linen with an insertion and edge of white guipure lace. If something more is desired in the way of decorations the strip between the edge and insertion can be worked in an outline pattern with stem and chain stitch in blue cotton, Chinese silk and the metal thread that shows red, green and gold colors.

shows red, green and gold colors.

Some industrious ladies in Cambridge possess a piece of silk crazy patchwork which, though originally intended for a quilt, was found to be so handsome when used as a portiere that it was at once devoted to that purpose. From Washington also comes an account of a similar curtain which is said to be wonderfully beautiful. Most specimens of this work, however, are not at all a success when turned to such a use, as they are apt to have a patched and spotted effect which is not lovely. If anything would look well in this line I should say it would be an affair made on the Roman scarf pattern, which was described in this column some time since. That sort does not look quite so "crazy" as the other.

## Knitted Side Elastics.

These hand-made elastics are far superior to the webbing ones, and are inexpensive, and he considered it to be the most gilt-as three spools of silk are sufficient for two edged property in the country, although it pair, and the daintiness of them recommends itself to every lady.

knitting needles, No. 18. Cast on 200 stitches, knit across plain, after this increase at the beginning of every on paintings, and it was thought at one other row (by throwing the thread over the time that he had some \$2,000,000 worth of needle) for twenty-four rows or until you works of art. He thus neglected the rail-have 212 stitches, knitting back and forth plain garter stitch, slip the first stitch of every row. You have now reached the cen-tre of the point and must begin the button-

Twenty-sixth row-Slip one, knit five,

Twenty-eighth row—All plain.
Twenty-ninth row—Knit plain till only
three stitches remain on needle, then nar-

Transferring Engravings to Wood.

A correspondent inquires for directions for transferring woodcuts or engravings to wood. If the pictures are printed on "plate paper" (as steel engravings and lithographs are), it should be remembered that this paper stretches when wet; and this peculiarity must be first attended to. Lay the paper face down on a table, dampen the back well with clean water, and lay over it several newspapers to keep it from drying. several newspapers to keep it from drying. Now put upon the wood or painted surface a thin coat of pale rubbing varnish, and let it set until nearly dry, that is, "tacky," as size would be in laying gold; then lay the dampened picture face down upon the varnish and rub it gently with the fingers until it is well stuck down to every part. Let all dry hard; then, with a soft sponge and clean cold water, wet, and rub off every vestige of paper. The picture will be found upon the paint or wood as if printed directly thereon, but, of course, reversed. A coat of rubbing varnish will prepare it for finishing, or the picture may be colored if desired. Colored prints may be done in the same manner, but salt should be added to the water to prevent the colors from running. After all is done a coat of varnish will make a handsome finish.

bag with some dark stuff, contrasting, as to color and shade, with the lining. Ornament the lower material with cross stitch or silk embroidery, and work the word "Keys" on one side. Make a runner and put a narrow silk ribbon through to draw up the bag; arrange this runner below the light material. Size of the bag complete, six inches long, four inches wide.

A pretty portfolio-shaped holder for cabinet-sized pictures is made of birch bark decorated with hand painting or etchings in India ink. The lining, which is folded back upon itself to make two pockets like those in a card case, is made of colored satin quilted over a thin interlining of sheet satin quilted over a thin interlining of sheet wadding. The edge may be bound with narrow ribbon or finished with a row of wide chenille. If only the ribbon binding is used, the case will be handsomer if each corner is covered by a bit of satin and a straight strip of satin stitched on at the back where the case folds, in imitation of books bound in half-calf.

Cheese-Cloth Comforters. A pretty way, though not new, to make very light yet warm comforters is to cover the wadding with cheese-cloth; four breadths will be needed for one of ordinary size, and when tying fasten in a little tuft of Germantown wool of a delicate shade of of Germantown wool of a delicate shade of pink or blue. The wool should be cut in one-and-a-half inch lengths and ten of these threads tied through the centre at every place where the comforter is tied. Finish the edges with a border of full shells, crocheting together in this way the upper and under edges of the cheese-cloth and just above the shells to complete the border.

## Kntted Edging. Cast on fifteen stitches and knit across

First row-Knit three, over, narrow, knit three, over, knit one, over, knit six-seventeen stitches.
Second row-Knit six, over, knit three

over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit one—eighteen stitches. Third row—Knit three, over, narrow twice, over, knit five, over, knit six—nineteen stitches.

Fourth row—Cast off four, knit one, over, narrow, knit three, narrow, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one—fourteen

# TOWNSEND'S LETTER

road and Bonanza Kings.

Hiram Maxim, the Genius From Maine-Olla Podrida.

Long Branch, July 15 .- I have been spending a week at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, killing the time, as people generally do at that favorite resort. It probably has the most complete railroad conthe world, Brighton not excepted; there are twenty-one trains in each direction from Long Branch, besides two steamboat con-nections making some six or seven trips a day both ways. The Long Branch railroad which was built by the New Jersey Central, while it assisted to ruin the latter road, now supplies the very best of its busi when we consider the present depression and imagine that depressions are inevitable to revivals. John Taylor Johnston was the creator of the New Jersey Central railroad. only extended from the Hudson to the mends itself to every lady.

Materials—Two spools of silk and two of the Lehigh. He would not permit any division of its control, and mean-time he spent his magnificent income vantage of the neglect, and on the other grew imperious with his competitors and took the fatal step of quarrelling with Asa Packer, an old Connecticut emigrant to Pennsylvania, who furnished the coal traffic from the Lehigh valley to Mr. John-Twenty-sevent row—Slip one, knit five, slip one, knit one, and pass slipped stitch over; repeat from \*three times, casting off four stitches; knit four and cast off four more; knit four and cast off four until you have cast off four stitches eight times, or made eight buttonholes; knit remainder of row plan until there are but ten stitches left, then slip and cast off four, knit five, which finishes the row.

Twenty-seventh row—Slip one, knit five, turn the work and cast on four stitches that were cast off; knit plain until each of the other button-holes is reached, then turn the work and cast on four stitches as before.

Twenty-eighth row—All plain.

Twenty-eighth row—All plain.

a thin coat of pale rubbing varnish, and let it set until nearly dry, that is, "tacky," as size would be in laying gold; then lay the dampened picture face down upon the varnish and rub it gently with the fingers until it is well stuck down to every part. Let all dry hard; then, with a soft sponge and clean cold water, wet, and rub off every vestige of paper. The picture will be found upon the paint or wood as if printed directly thereon, but, of course, reversed. A coat of rubbing varnish will prepare it for finishing, or the picture may be colored if desired. Colored prints may be done in the same manner, but salt should be added to the water to prevent the colors from running. After all is done a coat of varnish will make a handsome finish.

A Key-Bag.

Make a key-bag like a miniature handbag, with waste pieces of silk, sateen or serge. Line the bag and turn over for an inch and half, as a deep hem, with a light-colored material, and make the body of the bag with some dark stuff, contrasting, as to color and shade, with the lining. Ornament the lower material with cross stictute the Holywood Hotel. Con. Jones the stitute the Holywood Hotel. Con. Jones the stitute the Holywood Hotel. Con. Jones decent a story of the property on the outside, has rented every of a mile on the railroad, has rented every one of them this year, and those which are not rented to individual families constitute the Holywood Hotel. Con. Jones decent and sout the rise of Long Branch a question to the finest property that at present some of the finest cottages become and schemers. Some cottages become of the Branch, who must make a great deal of money by furnishing clothing to the ladies of the place, for one of these cottages rented by Mr. Cohen of California, which I took dinner in last week, probably cost \$30,000. It had elaborate furniture, with bronzes, hard wood everywhere, intriguing piazzas, stained glass in cunning mediance and was such a cottage seven of which the one I have described is no exaggerated as pecimen. John should

the large lot of several acres between the railroad and the drive, but they have some three acres, now very valuable, between the drive and the ocean on which nothing is built. Probably their lots represent, at the present understanding of values there, \$75,000 to \$100,000, the interest of which is twice as much as they could rent an equally good house for. Of course there is the appreciation of the property. Hoey has been the most successful spirit of the Branch, and has survived nearly all his contemporaries. He was a boy around the newspaper offices in his youth, and was employed to take parcels for the express companies' earliest Ajax, and so he has grown up with that concern, and having some fondness for country life he put his money into a farm at the Branch, and has been steadily buying property ever since. He told me that he had bought some property as low as \$50 an acre, and and account of the country large acres of it for \$6000. and has been steadily buying property ever since. He told me that he had bought some property as low as \$50 an acre, and had sold individual acres of it for \$6000. Hoey's estate at Long Branch is nearly as pig as all the rest of out-of-doors; he has a nuge yellow and white fence two or three in miles long, enclosing his own villa in the woods, and I observed yesterday, dumped in one of the fields, enough lumber, window in the fields, enough lumber, window as mall town. He goes to the Branch and spends his time talking over prices, and spends his time talking over prices, and spends his time talking over prices, devising new houses and making ready for the future. Last year only two or three of his houses were rented, and it was said that he had overshot himself, but this year's performance is a complete success. I think the neighboring hotels somewhat feel the loss of the guests who have gone into his villas.

The cottage of General Grant now looks.

There stands old Commodore Garrison's cottage, huge and generally thought to be ugly, with all kinds of gables facing toward one, and high columnar chimneys of red brick. Within is the comparatively youthful within it has a previous distance. Said her "This thing the night was divising gas, and when it was diving the gas and the big and it would come down. The ungine result when the sum harrel, which was going up in the air, and it would come down. The ungine resaid that when they all with the fuel, and it would come for sum his at a distance. Said her "Thi

Find the series and hards of the property of the series of

drunk of any in the list. Old Charlie Herzog, at Washington, used to say that he would almost as quick drink brandy at once as Moet & Chandon, however delighted he

is still on hand this year. For a good while the chief fugler for wines was Whistling Peters. He was of the Hebrew persuasion, and introduced into this market the Mono-pole, and I think afterward the yellow-label wines. He had a way of blowing into the Who Lives in the Woods Near Sandy Pond neck of the champagne bottle just as he was about to drink it, which made a was about to drink it, which made a whistling sound as if the wine was so delightful that it had to whistle all to itself. This year one of the Bomeiser Brothers, of whom there are two, Theodore and Charles, is handling the wine brands. Every year or two a new brand of wine is brought to this country, and the way to introduce it is to open it liberally and have it learnedly combined with other wines and everybody gets drunk, and then of course it is necessary to get to work next day and sober up on it. Hundreds of baskets are consumed in this way, and when the thing gets on the tongues of people the sale begins. The new wine is called Morizet Mr. Hildreth, the proprietor of the West End Hotel, has for years been president of a wine company in western New York, He says that mere fashion is at the bottom of the disparagement of American wines. On Crooked lake the vineyards, which cover a great amount of country, yield about \$200 per acre clear on the bearing crops. We have a wine factory here on Broadway, which takes a wine made at thirty cents a gallon and charges it with carbonic acid gas, and puts a label on it for you of any brand you choose over the wine world.

The Wine Introducer

was with its flavor.

The Value of Advertising nerchant at Washington and New York.

at the from the Lehigh valley to Mr. Johnson storis line. Packer thereupon built in sorrow and manufacture the same to manufacture the same to manufacture the same to manufacture the same the lowest and sail at the highest."

O'Biere, Flood, Keene and Mackey.

ination is not in the greatest request except by two or three men, and the party is desirous of putting out the most popular man, and ling never misses an opportunity of be-littling and denouncing Evarts, but any man of Evarts' prominence would receive the same treatment at Coukling's hands. Mr. Kisselburgh thinks that Hill will be the

Hiram Maxim, the Maine Boy. I was talking yesterday to the engineer at the West End Hotel, whose name is Mc-Gregor, and he keeps a dancing academy in New York and is said to be at the same

time an accomplished engineer. He showed me the gasoline engine which supplies all this great hotel with its 1000 rooms, besides all the outbuildings. There stood a little brass tank not much bigger than a

Strange Rumors that are Afloat Among the Residents.

BOURNE, July 16.-Five small boys, all in

Adam wore before the fall and which the gods of mythology delighted to put on time, were in a brown punt in the Cape Cod to the road leading to Bourne ily soap are, primarily, grease or tallow, dale this forenoon. The boat was a secondary affair to the boys, for a couple of days, and then allowed to and they used it as a storehouse for their dis-carded clothes, while they went in swimming and diving for eel-grass and cramps. residents, half farmer half fisherman, pine bushes with big tin pails in their Perhaps the best-looking lady at the West hands, hunting for blueberries. On the End is Mrs. Saks, the wife of a clothing other side of this aged but ever youthful merchant at Washington and New York.
Saks himself is a quick little man, with a were mowing a field, covered with a good Saks himself is a quick little man, with a very expressive countenance, and just after the war he obtained a clothing store in Washington, and was the most liberal advertiser there. He is now building, at the crossing of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, the most substantial business block in all Washington, designed by Fraser, the architect, and stout enough to stand forever. I think the ground cost him about \$125,000, and the building will cost him as much or more. Meantime his brother has taken his business and he has become a wholesale clothier here in New York. I asked him the other day what was the course of business in America. "Consolidation," said be, "in everything. The tendency in every department of business is to enlarge the plant, to draw in the suckers and small competitors, and to manufacture at the lowest and sell at the highest."

O'Brien, Flood, Keene and Mackey.

A day or two ago, after I sat down to the farmers to remark that he wished they would go on and finish up the wished they would go on and finish up the wished they would go on and finish up the canal and make business more lively.

"That's wot I wished when I was a boy, an' useter help the ole major survey," said the other. "It was one-and-sixty years ago las' May as ever was that I helped him run out the fust survey. It was by the gov'ment that survey was on they was agoin to hev it right away. Whar is thow, Jest whar it wos then, an' the land don't cut night ez much folder."

"What's this you was a savin', Dave, ebout a man who is ebout a woman tramp that's over to Big Sandy pond dressed up ez a man?"

and would work a charm on them.

The town treasurer and collector, Mr. Nye, has heard his wife and girls talk, and ask questions concerning a strange female who begged on the street, but none of them had seen her, and were not afraid of her doing any harm.

Selectman Jedediah Briggs was troubled by a tramp in petticoats on several occasions. She came to his house, and ate and drank heartily, and offered no legal tender in payment. Her visits at last grew monotonous, and he was compelled to ask her to desist to save his larder. She complied, after a severe argument, and has not called since. He thinks her an ordinary woman with extraordinary cheek. If there is anything supernatural about her, he has failed to discover it.

Another person who has been raided for cold victuals is Mrs. Nightingale, a lady who gave without suspicion and is willing to give again. She says the strange woman has not been seen for two weeks.

"If she's in the woods now," remarked Mr. Bourne Ellis, an old gentleman living at Bournedale, "she is stopping in Girard Toby's camp over to Sandy pond. If she slept out of doors nights the

Mosquitoes Would Bite Her to death-she couldn't live half an hour after sundown. Toby's camp is a good place, and she could live on blueberries as well as Scotch snuff, two ounces; camphor gum,

Two or three weeks ago she was coming along the road and I met her. She had a tected.

by. Guess she is all right if they let her alone."

After learning these facts a reporter was walking along the sandy road leading through the pine woods when he heard a rustling among the bushes to the left, and on looking up saw a large female who filled the description given for the mysterious tramp. She was picking sugar pears and eating them in company with a dozen or more blackbirds that whistled and croaked from the other side of the bush. Hearing a noise she raised her head and said:

Having said this she resumed her meal. She was a large, bony woman, with gray hair and eyes as red as the "eyelids of the morning." It she should take a bath and put on some whole clothes she might be decently good looking. As she appeared among the woods of Cape Cod she was about the woorst-looking lady of title on this side of the Atlantic. In some respects she answered to the description of a woman from a neighboring town, who came to Bourne frequently and

Went from House to House,

out the two are not identical, because the that she is a great reformer, sent to this

COUNTESS OF CAPE COD.

High Titles Assumed by a Poor Old Woman

Who Lives in the Woods Near Sandy Pond and Feeds on Berries.

Signs of a new occupant. If she has been sleeping there she took good pains to conceal her tracks. Several of the summer cottages in the vicinity are not occupied as yet, and it is more than probable that she sleeps in one of them. If this is not the case her abiding place is a mystery.

No one complains of the conduct of this new-comer to the little community. Over half of the people have not seen her at all, and those who have assert that she has not called at any of the houses for several weeks. It is likely that she is a poor, harmless old crank, who has run away from some institution, and is staying in the woods and living on berries. When the blueberries and blackberries are gone she will probably come out to the settlement again.

## HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

A Collection of Useful Receipts in Answer to Common Inquiries-Something You May Wish to Know.

Common Soap. Manufacturers doing a large business canal near the old Bourne nomestead, close pounds. The ingredients of ordinary fam-Across the canal several typical Cape Cod | cools more quickly than at the top—and into were roaming through the moss-covered it is mixed thoroughly. In this crutcher hands, hunting for blueberries. On the soap is introduced. Among the materials put into the soap are marble dust, glucose, sal soda, which is not used so much to cheapen the soap as to improve its appearance, flour and starch. From the crutcher the soap is and starch. From the crutcher the soap is run into boxes called frames, and is cut into boxes called frames, and is cut into bars when it becomes hard. It takes about two weeks from the time the material is put in the kettle to the time the bars are placed in boxes ready for the market. One-third of the weight of a bar of soap when boxed is water. This will dry out in course of time, leaving a three-pound bar weighing only two pounds. Rosin is used in almost all soap, but is absolutely without use except to make the cost less to the manufacturers. This is also true of all the ingredients in soap, except the fatty substance and the ash. Yet the wastefulness of the persons who do washing makes it an absolute saving to the consumer to have three-quarters ing to the consumer to have three-quarters of it adulteration.

It is customary to use ammonia for the cidentally or otherwise destroyed the color of fabrics. This must be applied immediately or the color is usually imperfectly restored. After careful use, an application bright as ever. Plush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colors, faded from exposure to light, will look as bright as ever after sponging with chloroform. The commercial chloroform will answer the purpose very well, and is less expensive than the purified.

A varnish recommended as well adapted for lacquering pictures and engravings, as

ounces of gum-sandarach, four ounces of mastic, and one-half ounce of camphor, and adding three quarts of strong alcohol. The adding three quarts of strong account. The mass is to be frequently shaken up, and finally placed in a warm situation until it settles. Plants coated with this varnish will, it is said, be protected from destruction by insects, and will retain their colors fresh and unchanged. This varnish does not peel off, and therefore can be applied very thin.

To Stiffen and Claze Collars. Etc.

Melt a lump of borax in half a wineglass of hot water, mix it in cold white starch; then starch well once only. Place the collars and cuffs singly in a towel with a fold lars and cuffs singly in a towel with a fold of it between each row, roll up each shirt tightly, having a box-iron ready, and iron at once very quickly. The heater should be red hot, and if kept moving quickly will not scorch. Each article as finished to be placed close to the fire. The cuffs and collars are best on a tray, and it is placing the shirts, etc., close to the fire stiffens them; the borax gives the glaze.

Take clean lumps of well-burnt lime, slack in hot water in a small tub, and cover it to keep in the steam. It should then be passed through a fine sieve in a fluid form, to obtain the flour of lime. Add one-quarter of sugar, three pints of rice-flour made into

Wash for Removing Dandruff. Take of borax one drachm, rose-water onehalf pint, tincture of cantharides one-half drachm, cologne-water one-half pint. Mix, and apply night and morning.

Bay rum five ounces, carbonate of am-

water one quart. Mix and filter.

To one pint of good cologne-water add one-half ounce of strong acetic acid. This is frequently used in France for nervous

headache, etc.

Moth Powder. Lupuline (the flower of hops), one drachm: one ounce; black pepper, one ounce; cedar sawdust, four ounces. Mix thoroughly and strew among the furs or woollens to be pro- for fear it might be exorbitant. When the

To Remove Stains from Linen. To remove wine, fruit or iron stains, wet

Take one pound of hard soap, three tables you are placking sugar pears at an eating them in company with a dozen or more blackbirds that whistled and a tumbler of water; allow the soap to distance the place of the bush. Hearing a noise she raised her head and you want to eat now; what any ou do with money?"

"You have all you want to eat now; what are you don't know who I am, hey? Let me tell you, sir." At this she threw back her should have been impressive if she had been and strack a tragic attitude that would have been impressive if she had been and serve of the port of the world by including the place. I am Baroness of Bourne, in my own right, that's preceded by marriage—that's true; after that I am Baroness of Bourne, in my own right, that's new you may be the serve of the world by including the place in the serve of the prove every title, and all it was in 1851, in the city of the place in the serve of the prove every title, and all it was in 1851, in the city of the place in one girl, from 7 to 11 years of age, to where no one knew. The wife was and simple of the world by including the place in the serve of the prove every title, and all it was in 1851, in the city of the place in the serve of the prove every title, and all it was in 1851, in the city of the place in the serve of the prove every title, and all it was in 1851, in the city of the place in the serve of the prove every title, and all it was in 1851, in the city of the place in the serve of the prove every title, and all it was in 1851, in the city of the serve of the prove every title, and all it was in 1851, in the city of the serve of the prove every title, and all it was in 1851, in the city of the serve of the partial of the mountain folks of this preparation and wash the silver with it.

\*\*AFTER THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.\*\*

\*\*AFTER THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.\*\*

\*\*Action the city of the war. (Portland Press.)\*

The following remaints account is related at the Soldiers' National Home. The serve of the partial serve of the partial serve of the partial se woman? I can prove every title, and all I want is a little money to help me get some ribbons and I'll come out in good style. I've got a crown, too, a real gold crown, hidden away among the rocks over by the big water. It weighs 2500 pounds, and has diamonds in it as big as your nose."

"Where is your palace and your throne?"

"Now you think I'm going to tell you all about my secrets, and you are a perfect stranger. No. sir, my throne and palace are secrets, and if you'ltry to find them I'll fill the road with fog and make you lose your way. Don't get angry now, will you? There are certain things about my business that I cannot tell to my best friends. If you want to be a knight I'll make you one, and if you'll give me a quarter I'll make you a to be a knight I'll make you one, and if you'll give me a quarter I'll make you a lalk any longer. If I do the birds will eat my dimer."

Having said this she resumed her meal. She was a large, bony woman, with gray hair and eyes as red as the "eyelids of the" missing. The war broke out, the last of the remaining sons enlisted in 1861, in the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, served four years and came to the home, broken and disabled. For years he had been searching for his father, found he had enlisted; but his relatives on his father's side said that he had a considerable sum of money at his discharge, and they supposed him murdered. He gave him up in despair, June 26, Wm. Thomas, a disabled soldier from the Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, was admitted to the home, but, being quite ill, was taken at once to the hospital. His surname was the same as that of a former patient, and the nurse casually mentioned it in his remarks. The patient desired to see this man, George S. Thomas, as he believed him to be his nephew as he supposed his own son was killed on one of the great battlefields of the war. The supposed nephew called and a very few

"The first thing to be done," said the new president of an Ohio railroad, as he hung up his hat, "is to ascertain the amount of our indebtedness."
"Here are the figures, sir," answered the secretary, "We owe about \$1,500,000."

AMONG THE TAR-HEELS.

A Trip Through North Carolina Mountains.

Ignorance, Indigence and Indolence of

A Star Route Post Office and Its Convenient Peculiarities.

the Inhabitants.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., July 5.-Quaint people, strange customs of the natives, startling surprises, ignorance and excessive asight into Star route methods, vast timworld, diamonds, silks and sating in a log cation and illiteracy side by side, traversing a bridle path, hair-breadth escapes from experiences, strange, humorous and otherdone in a tour through a portion of western North Carolina, just completed by a small party, including two representatives from the Bay State, a Londoner and The Globe correspondent as the visiting delegation, while

the explorers representing this section were a well-known physician and an ebony-hued servant. The start was made from this place, the objective point being a large lumbe journey into the mountains. Henderson-ville is a primitive place, with about 2500 teresting episode. This stream, which was be forded, as bridges were unknown. The horseman got along all right, but the buggies were flooded, the occupants partially submerged and the darky on the verge of a fit. Reaching the opposite side, a mountain road was struck and the ascent commenced. Mile after mile was traversed, the road all the time growing narrower and steeper, the wood becoming more dense opened his mouth wider as he noted and the branches hanging lower. The darky the nervous manner of the strangers when the road became almost impassable. The road continued until it ran straight into a cow yard, and there it stopped. Not far from the yard was a log cabin. Inquiry of its occupants disclosed the fact that we were on the wrong track, and that to reach, the destination desired by buggy the road must be retraced several miles, and another one taken further down the mountain. There was a path which struck through the timber land thet a horse could traverse, and it was decided that the dector go that way, and that he be accompanied by one of the party, who would ride a mule owned by the resident of the mountain cabin, who was to go ahead on foot and act as a guide. Having arranged for the two sections to meet the next day at a certain pass in the mountains, the travellers separated. The retreating portion

Walked, Rode and Stumbled

Walked, Rode and Stumbled down that precipitous road until about cabin. In due course of time a bargain was made for supper, lodging and breakfast. made for supper, lodging and breakfast. The cabin had two rooms, kitchen and sleeping quarters, the latter being occupied by father, mother, and two sons. Until recently a daughter had been provided with sleeping apartments there also, but she had married and gone off to some other spot in the mountain. The wife, who was a veritable amazon, was called up to get supper, which consisted of fried pork and hoe cake. That cabin was most mearre in its furnishings. In the open fireplace there was not even a crane; pots and kettles rested unsteadily upon the smouldering embers. These unsophisticated people knew not of that simple contrivance, a fireplace crane, and in every direction their ignorance of the ways of the world was supreme. A well-thumbed Bible was all the literature the cabin afforded. In some unknown manner the daughter had received sufficient education to spell out two-syllabled words. The head of the family was the best-informed man in existence—in his dreds for \$100 each, and fallow deer for the scient education to spell out two-syllabled words. The head of, the family was the best-informed man in existence—in his mind. Not a subject was brought up but he would talk at it in a most pedantic fashion. He talked as though he had acted as special advisor in every event that had transpired from the fall of Adam to the residential campaign of Belva Lock wood. After taking care of the horses and eating supper, all hands turned in occupying the one sleeping apartment. The Massachusetts delegation was inclined to be modest and reserved until the imperturbed female, without ceremony, slipped of the foodway calico, dropped other apparel, donned her reposing robe and bounced into her cord bed. Then the Easterners followed suit and dropped all conventionalities. This cabin and these people represent the imbolitants of the mountains. Many of these poor whites live a life time and never get ten miles away from where they were born. Lazy and shiftless, they just exist. A good portion of such farm work as is done the women perform. An old horse, possibly a cow, a few hens, a little clearing, and some for these mountaineers are wealthy. This particular settler was sorry that we hadn't come two months ago, for then he could have given us sugar. Butter and milk he had, but the meating was all hog. Such dishes as were set out were unpalatable and even mauscating.

Some settlers have a few hens, but eggs are native is too lazy to kill a hen and pick it; he had rather sit on the fence and sees his wife or daughter, or both, kill and dress a hog. This animal requires no special attention, as it is allowed to run at large. Entertainment at this cabin for the party, including horses, cost the sum of seventy-fine cents, and the host appeared

Frightened When, He Named the Price, for fear it might be exorbitant. When the

Frightened When, He Named the Price. amount was paid without a murmur this gaunt settler said that he never had so much money all in one lump before in his life. At the appointed time and place the the spot with a solution of hyposulphite of soda and scatter some pulverized tartaric acid upon it; then wash out as usual. Strong vinegar can be substituted for the tartaric acid if necessary.

Wash for Cleansing Silver and Britannia Ware.

Take one pound of hard soap, three tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, and half a tumbler of water; allow the soap to dissolve; then boil ten minutes, and before it solve; then boil ten minutes, and before it the spoon that the soap to dissolve; then boil ten minutes, and before it solve; then boil ten minutes, and before it the spoon that the soap to dissolve; then boil ten minutes, and before it the spoon that is the spoon that the soap to dissolve; then boil ten minutes, and before it the spoon that is the spoon that the spoon tha

esting one. He is a typical Englishman, and was once a man of great wealth in his own country. He had an agent in Canada who invested largely for him, but bad speculations or scheming on the part of this agent drained his coffers, and he found himself minus his property, with the exception of a tract of 20,000 acres of walnut and cherry, which his agent had purchased as an investment. The immense timber tracts embraced an area of 200,000 acres, and he acted as agent for the owner of the timber land not his own. His place of abode was originally a cabin, but he remodelled it into a story-and-a-half house with a piazza on three sides. Trout streams flow past two sides of the house, from which trout can be taken at any time. One of Grimshaw's most ardent friends is General Wade Hampton, who makes regular visits to this quarter every year. Here we found something fit to eat and that which reminded us of civilization. Trout caught before breakfast was not a bad dish for the opening meal of the day. The floors of the house were carpetless, the walls not plastered, the general aspect was of the pioneer character, but there was a solid silver service upon the oak dining table, silver candlesticks upon the mantel shelf, and oil paintings and bric-a-brae in tasteful array about the rooms. At the head of the table, dignified and stately, sat Mrs. Grimshaw, dressed in a handsome silk, with a magnificent diamond broceh at her throat and iewels bedecking her person. Grimshaw is postmaster for that quarter,

his salary being the stamps he can sell. His On One of the Star Routes A member of the party wanted to be called early the morning after arrival in order to

A member of the party wanted to be called early the morning after arrival in order to write and send off a letter, as the mail carrier was expected early in the day. The party was not called. He over-slept, he got up three hours later than he expected, but it made no difference. The United States mail waited, and would have waited three hours later if necessary. The mail bag was empty when it arrived, and it contained one letter when it was again slung across the carrier's horse. The messenger had travelled about twenty miles for that missive, and he wasn't sure of getting it when he started. The time passed at Grimshaw's was full of interesting experiences. When those desiring to negotiate for a portion of the immense timber country in behalf of a Northern syndicate had concluded the business in hand, they departed down the mountains by another road. At the end of the first day's journey another log cabin served as a hostelry. This cabin contained four rooms. Pictures of Lee, Washington and Stonewall Jackson were tacked upon the walls. The family consisted of the old man, a farm hand, son, daughter-in-law, an old hunter and a two-year-old child. The young one was a living illustration of how dirty and repulsive a child can be. For a dress it wore a piece of sacking with holes cut for its dirt-colored little arms. That night, while seated outside the cabin, we talked of telephones, telegraphs, steamboats, railroads and other matters foreign to these people. and other matters foreign to these people, who listened with open-mouthed aston-ishment, until the old hunter exploded with. "Waal, I've hearn more ter night than er ever hearn afore in all my life." And he had. The following day Senaca was reached, a railroad train boarded and the expedition ended.

## PRICES OF WILD ANIMALS. A Monkey Can Be Purchased for \$5, but a Giraffe May Cost \$25,000. [New York Sun.]

\$5000. From that sum the price runs up to \$10,000, which was the amount paid for Jumbo. Of course white elephants are out the doctor on horseback and the rest occu- of the question, and the two brutes now expying buggies of fairly modern make. The hibited as sacred elephants of Siam are French Broad river furnished the first in- worth \$100,000 as rarities. With the eleswollen to a width of about 300 feet, was to be forded, as bridges were unknown. The The former is an odd-looking animal, horseman got along all right, but the bug- whose head seems to be about one-third of its bulk. It is worth, in good condition, about \$4000. A fine specimen will bring \$5000. In these days of elephantan babies

\$5000. In these days of elephantan babies it may do to recall the famous baby hippopotamus of a few years ago. It appeared like an overwhelming big hog, with a pink, hairless skin, and its owner yalued it at \$25,000. The same beast is now probably worth one-fifth of that sum. A fine rhinoceros is worth \$10,000. If particularly hideous and victous it will bring \$12,000, while a mild, soft-tempered fellow goes begging at from \$6000 to \$8000.

Following the thick-skinned animals next in value come the members of the cat family headed by the king of beasts, the lion. A fine male lion, thunderous roar and all, is worth \$2000, while the lioness will bring only \$1000 to \$1500. The Royal Bengal tiger, with his glistening eyes, smooth hide, and supple preportions, is quoted at \$2000. Pretty but vicious panthers are sold for from \$100 to \$200, and leopards are about twice as costly—say \$500 for a spotted variety. The wildeat, as a concentration of wickedness, is highly prized, but \$25 will buy one. Any price from \$10 to \$100 has been paid, according to the rarity of the variety and its size.

An ordinary polar bear is worth from \$600 to \$1000. One somewhat smaller is less, while a magnificent example like the one in the zoological gardens in Cincinnati will command \$2000. The grizzly is costly. Taking one of the more mammoth grizzlies, of the kind that can break the neck of a bull buffalo by a stroke of its fore paw, and it can be sold for from \$1000 to \$1500. The size usually seen is worth only from \$600 to \$800. Black bears are cheap, bringing \$100 apiece. The sun bear of Borneo is more valuable, for in addition to being rare and pleasing to look upon, it is intelligent and good-natured. It commands from \$250 to \$500, as also does the poonah bear of India. The brown bear is becoming scarce, and its price is gradually increasing. A good specimen will be valued at not less than \$250.

Only the rarer kind of deer are exhibited, and they are very costly. The blesbok, for instance, is worth \$2500 and the hartebeeste the sam

# The States That Go In for "Free Rum"

and Those That Do Not. (Philadelphia Press.)
A special effort was made to obtain a statement of the methods adopted in the several States and Territories of the Union in dealing with the liquor question, and answers were received from the several secre-

the At the appointed time and place the two divisions met and presented on together land. One point of interest to be observed was the celebrated 'pink beds,' where 40,000 acres of wooded mountain are intensity thick with white and pink tensity the decidence of the sun's the celebrated 'pink beds,' where 40,000 acres of wooded mountain are intensity thick with white and pink tensity the decidence of the sun's rays through the dense woodland, its reflection through the drifting, fleecy clouds gave to this grand floral garden a kaleidoscopic aspect.

We have been been woodland, its reflection through the drifting, fleecy clouds gave to this grand floral garden a kaleidoscopic aspect.

We have been been woodland, its reflection through the drifting, fleecy clouds gave to this grand floral garden a kaleidoscopic aspect.

We have been been woodland, its reflection through the drifting, fleecy clouds gave to this grand floral garden a kaleidoscopic aspect.

We was the celebrated 'pink beds,' where the decition of the sample and the

A Boston girl, while at dinner the other day, was astonished at finding a fully developed canary bird in the middle of a baked potato she had cut open. The need of literature now is a sequel to the Mother Goose melody about the four-and-twenty blackbirds that were baked in a pie.

[Minneapolis Tribune.]



Everybody Laughs and Grows Fat Over Bill Nye's Writings.

THE GLOBE is happy to announce a new stroke rprise, which will prove very popul I classes of people everywhere. At o, BILL NYE, the leading humorist of t States, recently spent several weeks when securing material for a series ticles on the institutions of Boston at

# HIS EIGHTH PAPER

READ

IN THIS ISSUE.

## HOW TO BE A GLOBE AGENT.

In every town where there is no GLOBE GLOBE agent, because it is evident that the old GLOBE agent is not doing his duty by free upon application.

## HAVE YOU RENEWED?

be found in any other weekly newspaper, make THE WEEKLY GLOBE of 1885 the with any other weekly in the United

# Boston Weekly Globe. TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1885.

New York City is the defendant in over 500 lawsuits, the claims varying from \$500,000 downward.

land in Dakota, on May 30, has now twelve the day. dwelling houses, two stores, a hotel, a livery stable and two offices. A school house is to be built at once.

ways to use less hops and more substitutes.

will hardly pay for the raising. become Europeanized. Already 2000 appliwith the commissioner having the matter

Mrs. MARY BENEMAN, a sister of the fahealth and has a vigorous mind, although

caped from her memory.

who was left in office by the Republicans.

Civilization and commerce are doing a great deal for Congo. Sixty per cent. of the imports from Europe are rum and gin of the vilest character, and the other 40 per cent. is made up of guns and knives. The people are being reformed on Custer's plan -"Good Indian, dead Indian."

In Philadelphia the possibilities of surof the entire cheek and jaw-bone from a man. What a blessing to the Republican party it might have been if the process had

presidency of Vassar College-in the busy- and broke it. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHpodies' minds. However, the dear public ILL's speech on Mr. PARNELL's motion must have something to talk about, and, for an inquiry shows the calming effects of grace has she been brought at last! Who along and wanted to marry the handsomest

it is strangely out of harmony with the clean bill of health for the acts of his ad. them. But what does Sam mean a little stituting a specific for an ad valorem duty main part of the decision

## BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

Unless all signs fail, the improvement there among the manufacturing interests of the country has come to stay. There is no boom, no spasmodic advance, but a slow, steady and sure gain which cannot be misaken. The Lawrence mills-vast hives of correspondent of the Boston Journal. He The prospects in the manufacturing industrie

n this city, and especially in the cotton and voollen departments, are much brighter at the resent time than they were three or six months . Then the mills were daily shutting down the mill men could see a prospect of better imes. The store houses were nearly all filled with unsold goods, and few of the corporations had orders of any amount ahead. It was a most iscouraging period and was heavily felt by man facturers here. At the present time nearly al the mills are giving employment to a full quot of help and are running all their machinery, or else are preparing to do so. The markets are somewhat freer, and there is a growing feeling among manufacturing people that the worst of the depression has been seen and that this class of industries is slowly taking an upward turn. Equally encouraging reports come from

general depression in business, there is great activity in the organization of industrial enterprises. The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, in its semi-annual review. published yesterday, finds that there is a agent we desire the services of a young seed oil mills, cotton compresses. man or boy to canvass the town at once fruit canning factories, flour, saw, and generally to look after the interests of | planing and grist mills, factories for manu-THE WEEKLY GLOBE in his place. Also, facturing carriages and wagons, agriculin every town where there are only two tural implements, sashes, doors and blinds, or three subscribers, we desire a new shuttles, tobacco, ice, fertilizers, furniture, in the enlargement of old plants and great deal better. the rebuilding of mills destroyed by fire aggregates \$36,534,000, divided among the Henry Ward Beecher's sermons, Bill bama, \$3,580,000; Arkansas, \$375,000; by all means. lye's humorous sketches, George Alfred Florida, \$479,000; Georgia, \$1,580,000; wnsend's letters, Joe Howard's New Kentucky, \$10,621,000; Louisiana, \$1,407. ork letters, novels by the best authors, 000; Maryland, \$4,633,000; Mississippi, an addition to more new features than can \$416,000; North Carolina, \$1.535,000

008,000, and West Virginia. \$6,532,000. Along with the industrial improvement ought to secure several hundred thousand in the Southern States the outlook for genreaders this year and next. Will you re- eral business is likewise very promising. facturers or manufacturing communities so short-sighted as to say that the new your subscription, and get all of your Rarely if ever have the prospects for the in their special branches of labor is desir- balance, whatever it is, will not friends to subscribe with you? If you are growing crops been more encouraging there able. As a further help, schools of manual be paid, for in saying that they would the only taker of THE GLOBE in your than at present. Every indication points to instruction are to be encouraged, wherein virtually admit that the vessels were not town, send for agent's rates and form | magnificent corn and cotton crops, the | a lad might familiarize himself with the clubs. Compare THE WEEKLY GLOBE largest ever produced, while for rice, sugar, ordinary use of common tools. fruits and vegetables the prospect is quite proving, the South bids fair to enter upon n era of great prosperity this fall.

We have not this moment at hand a recondition, business men see signs of im- To talk of the "system of apprenticeship" Mr. Chris Magee of Pittsburg will not return of prosperous times. When the characterizes the technical or skilled edube allowed to control the government great manufacturing interests begin to look cation of our mechanics. In individual cupation is gone, and with it go the plunoffices in Pennsylvania if the administra- up, as they now are doing, and when nature factories or workshops some rules are laid derers. the improvement will soon be felt in all de-A Vermont colony which located on new partments and among all classes. Welcome

## SALISBURY'S POLICY

There are several indications that the Marquis of Salisbury is making wise plans Speculators sent the price of hops so high for a continuation in power. A fiery, hotlast year that brewers set at work to invent headed royalist of the most pronounced "jingo" stamp," he has lately displayed sev-The consequence is that the price this year eral marks of statesmanship, proving that the high sense of responsibility which rests over the workshop, an error in which the The recently annexed territory of Bech- on him is working the right way and doing schoolmen are apt to fall. uana land, in South Africa, will soon good to the nation. The most favorable sign of all is the report that he has made cations for farming lands have been filed overtures to the Parnellites, and given them to understand that he is willing to grant many privileges for the sake of Irish support.

This is an unusual act for a member mous Commodore Perry, who is living in the British aristocracy to do. They have Iowa at the age of 112 years, is in good looked upon Irishmen as so many cattle, useful in war and for the purpose of paysome of the events of her youth have es- ing taxes, but not fit to have a hand in the affairs of government. If the premier has Our Republican contemporaries have yet at last conceded that the Irish are worthy another opportunity to cry out against the of consideration he is either a wise man o persecution of officeholders. The President he has been forced into the policy for selfhas removed a Democratic pension exam- preservation. In either case it will work iner at Elmira, N. Y. This is the Democrat for the good of Ireland and help the dissolution of a pauper nobility that is now tottering to its fall.

## SHUTTING-OFF INVESTIGATION

Mr. GLADSTONE'S organ is extremely sensitive to the attempt to inquire into the doings of the late administration in Ireland, and seems to require as a fundamen- of Princess BEATRICE, has a soft thing. reliable Republican States in the Union. tal condition of governing that the succes- Over 20,000 have already been sold, and gery have been illustrated by the removal clean bill of health to their predecessors by further help on the trade. The approaches which he may be called. The more of just accepting as infallible and unimpeachable to the church are to be fenced in on the all their doings in office.

Failing this it yells against the governbeen discovered in season to have stopped ment that it has made an alliance with the from peeping, and roofed over so that the outrage on the susceptibilities of the party through a telescope. Miss CLEVELAND has been elected to the which made the Kilmainham compactafter all, it is no small compliment to any responsibility on the impetuous scion of the that was living in the palmy days of the fourteen-year-old girl in the county she one to be talked of for head of the charm- Mariborough family. Yet there was a ring Old Dominion could ever have dreamed inserted her name and his and skipped

it will be done under circumstances which

## CURING SUICIDES.

son who lives has at some time serious ideas fright. The Willipus Wallopus exactly fills ndustry in prosperous times-are the latest of committing suicide. The world that the bill. in the list to send in good reports. The looked so bright in childhood does not turn ituation there is well summed up by the out altogether pleasant, and when the dream is broken many cannot endure the disappointment and seek a refuge from woes in self-murder. CARLYLE, that grand old Scotchman, who might have been a poet if he had not preferred to be a cynic, took up the idea and analyzed it at some length in one of his essays. He, too, believed that notions of suicide dwelt in the best-balanced brain, waiting only for a catastrophe to rouse them into activity.

One of the latest men to confirm this theory is Rev. Mr. BOYLE, an English gentleman of refinement and education, who thought he could find no enjoyment in existence, and wrote a letter to a Boston paper declaring his intention of taking his own life. He was in St. John, N. B., July 9, and went from thence to Digby, N. S., closely watched by friends, who did not intimate the object of their attention.

From some cause, whether the bracing salt breezes of the Bay of Fundy or the luscious strawberries that grow around St John is unknown, a decided change came wide diversity of new industries, in- over the spirit of his musings, and he began cluding iron furnaces, foundries and to take an interest in things. His appetite machine shops, steel works, cotton increased, his cheeks grew rosy, and he smiled. When he departed for the interior of Nova Scotia he was heard to say: "This is not so bad a world after all."

Of course the railroad and steamboat companies leading to that charming locality will claim it is just the place for people stoves, wire fences, soap, etc.; glass works with suicidal notions to go; and they may and gas works, etc., and slate quarrying not be so far out of the way in their assercompanies and companies to mine iron ore, tions. The trouble with most misanthropic sending so small a club. Every town gold, silver, mica, natural gas, oil, etc. The people is that they lack sympathy, they fail agent of THE GLOBE can solicit subscrip- total amount of capital, including capital to mingle with the people who labor and tions without interference with his regu- stock of incorporated companies represented conquer grief with work. When they learn lar business. Poster and sample copies by the new enterprises organized in the to forget their own sufferings in caring for South during the last six months and the ills of others, the world will seem a

It is the duty of every one to learn this lesson. If it can be acquired by making a fourteen Southern States as follows: Ala- visit to New Brunswick, let them go thither

## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

South Carolina, \$427,000: Tennessee, \$1.- | ship and the industrial school system in the Mr. Roach has, as in the case of the Doi-802,000; Texas, \$1,319,000; Virginia, \$2. United States." The deductions drawn phin, drawn on the treasury from time to cretion is the better part of valor? Arbi-

A convention of school teachers, howas gratifying. With abundant crops pro- ever anxious it may be to promote the in- \$35,000 withheld on the Dolphin, nor to duced at a low cost, with railroad, manu- terests of technical education, is not, as a non-acceptance of the other vessels, for no facturing and mineral interests steadily im- general rule, composed of the elements one knows that they will not be accepted. which give any practical assurance of of mechanics or of manufacturers might appropriation have been closed, and that port from the West, but as our readers, who have the qualifications necessary; it is doubt hereafter the department is to be run in the port from the West, but as our readers, who have the qualifications necessary; it is doubt-have read our recent despatches from that ful if they are possessed by the learned interest of the government and not for the section are aware, the crops are in good professors who now discuss the subject.

provement, and all look forward to an early is an absurdity. An utter lack of system smiles on the harvest, it is safe to say that down, but there is no "system," and never in academies and "manual" instruction in school are not to be deprecated, the attempt to teach a trade in a school, which has to be followed in a workshop, has been, and will be a failure. The workshop is the only place in which a trade can be learned, while technical education and scientific attainments gained from other sources will be as they have been, valuable adjuncts. The mistake is made in elevating the school

## CHRIS MAGEE'S POSTMASTER.

air" at Pittsburg if the new postmaster investigation of his bond filed at Washington shows that every one of his bondsmen is a CAMERON Republican of the most pronounced sort. The notorious CHRIS MAGEE heads the list.

Democrats are beginning to see how it deputy. CHRIS MAGEE pulled the wires.

We are inclined to think that that postnation. If walking papers are not forwarded trains have gone on strike.

The photographer who has the English of Battenburg, the prospective bridegroom occasion of the wedding to prevent people in adjacent fields and lanes dent and the Democratic party. PARNELLITES, as if that in itself was an balloonists cannot see the procession

Alas, poor Vrginia, to what depths of dis-

ministration. It is certain that the inquiry further on when he says, "I tell you when he asks all importers, merchants and others

If that is one of the instruments con- desires to take the public into his confi- ing on this road for?" which has recently been noted here and will give confidence of an honest attempt nected with Sam's method, we don't much dence. wonder that Missouri has been converted. It must frighten any one almost to death, and nothing will more quickly turn men It was GOETHE who said that every per- from the paths of wrong than a good sound

## JOHN ROACH'S FAILURE.

The failure of John Roach will surprise no one who has watched this builder's career and methods. It has all along been only a question as to when the administration of the naval department should fall drum that makes Sir John Macdonald into the hands of honest men, interested in advancing the interests of, not in plundering, the government. A vital requisite for success to Mr. Roach was a complaisant secretary of the navy, the track. ready and willing to look upon the government appropriations as rich plums to be distributed among personal and political friends and contractors. In Secretary known parties on church doors, denouncing ROBESON was found just the man to inaugu- the present style of apparel worn by ladies rate and carry out that idea to its extremest | as being "more in harmony with votaries of limits, Secretary CHANDLER following as a While they continued in power ROACH war into Africa. flourished: his contracts were immensely profitable: the "extras" were innumerable. and the acceptance of the work, whatever its character or quality, always certain. The uestion never was, "Is this piece of work ting its money's worth?" but "How much money can we pay into John Roach's hand for the least amount of work?" and "What suddenly stopped by an aunt of the happy blinds can we put up for raking the appro-priations?" The moment Secretary Whit-think the bride looked quite passe." priations?" The moment Secretary Whithese prices in all this stopped, and, of course, John Roach stopped. The moment he was required to render an equivalent for the public money, that moment he was obliged to succumb.

That his failure is due to the reasons

The moment Secretary Whithese prices are so generally represented as eminently unpleasant persons. It can hardly be that the citizens of the republic of letters fall into two great divisions, namely, snobs and prigs; yet so lamentable a conclusion might be derived from current fiction.—[New York Tribune.] above set forth may, we think, be satisfac-

torily shown to any but the most prejudiced by the circumstances of the case as set forth by Mr. Roach's friends. They state that his liabilities are somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. Now, then, of mine was recently in Paris. I asked him eighty, and these will comprise the full offithe refusal to accept the Dolphin was not the cause, inasmuch as only about \$35,000 remained to be paid on her. Certainly a man of his wealth and resources could stand that without any trouble. Neither can it be said that the money involved in the construction of the The teachers' convention at Syracuse has other government vessels now nearing combeen discussing the "decline of apprentice- pletion has precipitated the difficulty, for from study of the subject are that the time as the work progressed, leaving compresent system of apprenticeship is a failure, paratively little due him. Moreover, Mr. ROACH's most zealous friends could not be what they should be: for surely if there was nothing wrong about them they will be accepted. Hence the failure is not due to

What, then, is the trouble? Simply that knowledge of the subject. An association the flood gates connected with the naval sole purpose of enriching John Roach, SE-COR ROBESON et als. Honest administration meant what we see: death to the naval

## NEED MORE LIKE HIM.

Commenting on our remark that President CLEVELAND had done well in appointing Chairman BARGER of the Ohio Democratic State Committee to the position of pension agent, the Herald remarks:

pension agent, the Herald remarks:
Our Washington correspondent says that RAIBGER has a bad war record, that "he was dishonorably dismissed during the war for having forsaken his company in an Ohio regiment in a time of battle, that sentence being inflicted upon him in spite of his effort to resign." That is the last kind of a man to be selected to pay pensions to brave veterans, and we hope the mistake will be corrected. Of course the President in a time of battle farther on in the despatch from its Washington correspondent it would have found, or should have found if the correspondent was aware of the fact, that the judgment against Mr.

BARGER was reversed after the truth in the case became known. That reversal was, of course, an acknowledgment that he had been wrongfully accused and stands as a complete vindication. This removes all point to the Herald's objection that Mr.
BARGER was "the last kind of a man to be selected to pay pensions to brave veterans."

So far from knowing nothing about Mr.
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So far from knowing nothing about Mr.
BARGER was "the Herald seems to think, it is altogether probable that President CLEVELAND knows that the chairman of the Ohio Democratic State committee is denoted the probable that President CLEVELAND knows that the chairman of the Ohio Democratic State committee is more dealer than the print of the Ohio Democratic State committee is more dealer than the print of the CLEVELAND knows that the chairman of the Ohio Democratic State committee is more dealer than the potential transpart and the proper in the farman to the print o "There'll be razors a flying through the respondent it would have found, or should there is not a little more circumspect. An of the fact, that the judgment against Mr. happened that the new appointee at once, BARGER was "the last kind of a man to be on entering office, chose a Republican selected to pay pensions to brave veterans." master's term will come to a sudden termi- think, it is altogether probable that President CLEVELAND knows that the chairman from Washington to the smoky city about of the Ohio Democratic State committee is as quickly as such a document was ever a very able man. If anything were needed sent, then it will be because the railroad to show his executive ability, it may be found in the record of his management of to the first floor of his factory without any the campaign of last fall, when the Republinjury to himself? Damage to the factory copyright of the picture of Prince HENRY licans pulled through the October election by the skin of the teeth, in one of the most

Mr. BARGER is a very able man, and is sors of the "grand old man" shall give a the royal family has put up a job to still fully capable of filling well any office to such men called into the public service the

is register of deeds. and left a lot of marriage certificates, all signed, in her care to fill out if any one wanted one in his absence. So, when OSCAR B. COWARD came of his old fearlessness in his tone when he that the State of Washington, of with him. Long carries his certificates in

enough what the real trouble was, although be borne, now has the audacity to claim a merous. The way to catch fish is to catch view to ascertaining the feasibility of subwill take place, though Mr. PARNELL has the great Willopus Wallopus of Christianity interested to send him their ideas on the tleman." "Of course I ain't," the conductor withdrawn his motion for a time, and that passes over humanity it levels all alike!" subject. He is working for the public, and answered; "if I was, what would I be work-

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Maine papers go into ecstacies over an whose love of humanity is stronger than his business instincts," because he jumped into the river and saved a boy from drowning.

Patti ought to have waited a little longer before she began talking about coming over here again. Happy the man whose bride hath many

needle marks on her fingers. "What under the sun shall we do with Riel, now we've got him?" is the conun-

You may save your life some time by remembering that a train moving thirty-five miles an hour clears fifty feet in one seccond, or quicker than you can jump across

John Roach will not remember Attorney General Garland in his will. Intense excitement has been created in Norfolk, Va., by circulars posted by un-

the shrine of Babel than the humble penimilts, Secretary CHANDLER following as a tent seeking peace with God." This looks as if the dress reformers were carrying the There was a time when men struck for

> graves of their sires, God, and their native land, but now they strike for more cash. A few days ago in a beautiful New Hampshire town there was an aristocratic wedding. The bride had seen forty-one unfeeling winters. At a breakfast table the morning following the nuptials light conversation about the event was in order, but was

> their altars and their fires, for the green

a man should stand or take a card at five when playing at baccarat.'

It is estimated that not more than 60,000 rifles are stored at present in all the government arsenals, and Springfield holds much the greater part of that number. What a plight we should be in if war should suddenly break out! Will the capitalist never learn that dis-

tration is the wisest course in the long run.
One significant thing about the strikes this summer is that they are not contined to any one class of labor, but are scattered through the whole labor world. Lowell Courier: Boston Music Hall has lager and Meyerbeer are served together.

been turned into a summer "garden," and ager and Meyerbeer are served together.

"Have you read the Pawl Mawl Gazette?"
sked a man with a purely American type
of countenance in an elevated car yesterlay. "I have not seen the Pal Mal Gazette,"
eplied his younger friend, who aped the
english dress. Then a real red-faced Engishman in the corner spoke up and said:
The Pell Mell is my favorite paper," and
tobody said a word till the brakeman called
out: "Change for City Hall!"—[N. Y.
World.

William E. Chandler, sponsor of the Dolphin, writes a column in defence of her in the Boston Journal, in which he New Hampshire statesman should remember that by sneering at Mr. Garland's legal of the case nor controverts the judgment of the opposing party, according to which the attorney-general is one of the ablest jurists

English. He sets a good example.
Who can resist the argument for adiposity furnished the other day by Charles A. Tubbs, a Norwich carriage maker, weigh-

Out of 25,000 houses inspected by Philadelphia Board of Health officers this summer one-third have been declared nuisances. Brotherly Love, you see, is not always synonymous with Cleanliness.

This is a great country to take the work of authors for nothing," says Sir Arthur Sullivan in his wrath about the "Mikado." better it will be for the country, the Presi- Nothing? Great heavens, does the man call \$2 50 for an orchestra chair "nothing" but how most of us do have to pay for what

> New York Graphic: Chester A. Arthur's party caught 300 pounds of salmon on the Cascapedia in three days. In discussing the question arising from this statement it must be remembered that Mr. Arthur is out of politics and there is no campaign on just at this time either. Shade of Patrick Henry, just think of Mahone's kissing Riddleberger in a State Con-

sharply, as she passed out, "you're no gen

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has brought suit against a Cincinnati firm for publishing oem of hers as a song under Colone Joyce's name. He has been reciting the known how dangerous it is to trifle with

We hope there is no truth in the report that Colonel Tom Ochiltree is going to be a professional lecturer. A man who lies for fun may be pardoned, but we cannot counenance a man who lies for money.

The Western journalist is nothing if not etaphorical Take for instance, the way the Burr Oak Herald does up an obnoxious mayor: "That mayor ought to be hobbled—split one of his ears and run his foot through it." How vigorous! How expressive!

Why not set at work in the Navy Depart

ment at Washington some of these naval officers who draw so much money every year and do so little labor in return for it? The greatest farce in all our government methods is the keeping of so many army and navy officers on half pay, giving them leave of absence, and in general allowing them every possible chance to get some-thing for nothing. Set them at work, Mr. Cleveland, even if you can't find anything better for them than adding figures in Washington.

Canajoharie Courier: A little four-yearpeople talked much when they were drunk.

often vulgar, but the horse sense of some of his sayings goes far to make up for the vul-Take this one, for instance: "Well, you every good man dreads a fuss, don't fear anything that walks on

Cincinnati Merchant Traveller: Scientists say that cigarette-smoking leads to idiocy, but the impression is gaining ground that the scientists have got the cart

armies during the late war. An average of thirty men are kept busy copying manuscript, reading proof and indexing from one year's end to the other, and at the present rate it is expected that they will publish five or six volumes a year. It takes about a peck of manuscript to make one volume of the official record. Each volume contains on an average 1000 pages of printed matter or about 3000 pages of closely written foolscap. An ordinary foolscap page of the record eats up about 200 words, so that a volume would contain 600,000 words. And the whole publication will contain the immense amount of 48,000,000 words. Estimating each foolscap page as covering one and one-half square feet of space—not a large estimate, I think—the manuscript used to complete this history will cover 360,000 square feet of space if it were lafd out with the edges of its sheets touching one another in close patchwork. And as an acre is less than 44,000 square feet, it would cover more than eight acres of ground and leave paper to spare.

The War Department is so close in regard

leave paper to spare.

The War Department is so close in regard to its dealings with the papers of the Confederacy that the newspaper men are not permitted to examine them. Yesterday, after going to half a dozen different officials I was permitted to enter the rooms in which the records of the Confederacy are was permitted to enter the rooms in which the records of the Confederacy are kept. The visit was well worth the trouble. Four large rooms of the War Department building are devoted to those of the Confederate archives which are classified, and there is an equal amount in another room which have not yet been arranged. The walls of these rooms, where the most valuable archives are kept, are lined with hundreds of mahogany envelope files, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, and papering, as it were, almost every part of the walls. A panel of shelves runs around the lower parts of the rooms, and in these stand out time-worn ledgers and shabby blank books, of all forms, shapes and sizes. Some of them are dog-eared, some are tattered; all are yellow with are and roughened by hard usage. These are the account books of the Confederate government which the army captured at Rich-

that about 15,000 of them left the hospital for the grave. Whole pages show that the prisoners died on the same day of their entry to the hospital, and the diseases which are recorded opposite their names are those of dysentery, etc., diseases which arose, beyond doubt, from the poor condition in which they were kept. It is twenty years and more now since this book was completed, but time can never wash away man's crimes against his fellow-men. The ink of this book will be the blackest blight on the Confederate government as long as that Confederate government as long as that government shall live in history, and the dead men here recorded ought to bring the blush of shame to the people of the South

dead men here recorded ought to bring the blush of shame to the people of the South for generations yet to come.

The Confederate treasury seal is also among these archives. I don't suppose a hundred men in the country have ever seen it, and it is inaccessible to the sight-seer at Washington. It is a common enough looking affair, and I have seen more fancy seals in many an office of a country notary. It is made of iron and looks as though a blacksmith had wrought it. The seal or die is screwed into the frame and it operates by hand, looking very much like one of these little sausage grinders which Ohio farmers who cure their own pork are wont to use. A palmetto tree, doubtless taken from the coat-of-arms of South Carolina, is the emblem engraved upon it, and around the top of this are words stating that it is the seal of the Confederacy.

There is a scrap-book here of Confederate moneys and bonds which contains the cream of the money captured at Richmond. When the government captured Richmond it obtained a half million dollars of Con-

Arthorough family. Yet there was a ring of in into at Pountheepies.

The orator who found in the thunders of Magara suggrestions for ideas of peace and good will to all the world has are longitude. The world was a large of which and it is easily place and a statistic of the acts of the late government, and the statistic of the acts of the late government, and the statistic of the acts of the late government, and the statistic oration in the most and a statistic oration in the rapids and the world has a shape like that the state of Washington and Romannian and the analysis of the acts of the late government, and the statistic contracts of the acts of the late government. The cool impudence which dangles the family per contract of the acts of the late government, and the statistic contracts of the acts of the late government is a family per charts and the world has a shape like that of the statistic contracts of the acts of the late government. The cool impudence which dangles the family per charts and the world has a shape like that the statistic contracts of the acts of the late government. The cool impudence which dangles the family per charts and the world has a shape like that the statistic contracts of the acts of the late government. The product of the acts of the late government is a family per chart and the world has a shape like that the product of the acts of the late government. The product of the acts of the late government is a family per chart and the world has a shape like and the world has a state of the acts of the late government and the world has a state of the acts of the late government is a state of the world has a state of the product of the pro

# NIAGARA PARK.

Opened Tuesday.

poem as his own. A colonel ought to have Nature's Greatest Wonder to Be Forever Free to the Public.

> 'Canuck" and "Yankee" Join in Singing National Hymns.

> PROSPECT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 15.—The thousands here today were ostensibly present to view the opening cerenies of the new Niagara Falls Park, but half of them came on tickets good only for today.

Last night two social events took place which show how people are interested in the new project. At the International a form of military reception took place to Major-General William F. Rogers and staff of the fourth division and Brigadier-General E. B. Jewett and staff. At sunrise 100 guns were fired by the Seventh National Guards, State of New

York, as a salute, and a walk through the town and the park in which the celebra tion was taking place showed banners, flags old girl in this village asked her mother if and bunting by the carload strung from house top to house top, from tree to The mother replied in the affirmative, tree, and triumphal arches galore. In front when the little one asked: "Mamma, are you of the International Hotel an arch that spans the street bore the motto that Niagara has been redeemed from the hackmen and the other birds of prey and is henceforth free to the world.

Last night Governor Hill and staff arrived at the Genesee House, Buffalo, where he was feted, and early this morning he came to the scene of the festivities. A committee of citizens, of which ex-Assemblyman Thomas V. Welch is chairman, met him at the depot. and, giving him welcome, escorted him to the Prospect House.

It is odd that while so many people at present write about literary men and women, these are so generally represented as eminently unpleasant persons. It can hardly be that the citizens of the republic of letters fall into two great divisions, namely, snobs and prigs; yet so lamentable a conclusion might be derived from current fiction.—[New York Tribune.

Noah Porter, they say, is superintending a revision of Webster's Dictionary. Well, it needs it. We know lots of people who think about half the words in it are spelled wrong.

Labouchere writes in Truth: "A friend of mine was recently in Paris. I asked him what the political feeling was there. Political he said, no one thinks of them; there is but one subjected discussion: it is what the political feeling was there. Political needs of the war of the confederate and Union armies during the late war. An average of thirty men are kept busy copying manu-

monies. The Ceremonies Begun. Hon. Erastus Brooks was president of the day, and the oration was delivered by him. Park to the people was a heritage that all the world appreciated. He felicitated the people of the United States, of the Dominion, and of the world on this magnificent minion, and of the world on this magnificent spot on Mother Earth's bosom, and appealed to them to keep it pure and undefiled by the destroying hand of man.

The office of praise and prayer was by Bishop Coxe.

Then the anthem, 'My Country, 'tis of Thee,' was given by an orchestre com-

Then the anthem, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," was given by an orchestra composed of the bands of the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments and the International band. A chorus of 400 voices, composed of members of the Schubert society of Niagara Falls and the Saengerbund and Luedertalel societies of Buffalo sang the anthem, in the chorus of which nearly 13,000 people viewing the ceremonies joined. The roar of voices fairly drowned great Niagara's thunder.

After the concluding lines of the grand song, x-Lieutenant-Governor William Dorsheimer, president of the Niagara State Park commission, made the presentation address. It was not long, but touched on pretty nearly everyting that was necessary. He was cheered to the echo by the audience.

ence.

The response then came from Governor David B. Hill. His opening sentence. "Only an imaginary line makes the Canadians and Americans two peoples," was cheered vociferously by those present, and thereafter only the distant roar of the waters broke in upon the Governor's remarks.

the waters broke in upon the Governor's remarks.

The Governor's speech was hardly over when, "Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light," welled from the throats of the immense throng. "Canuck" and "Yankee" joined alike in one grand chorus. The solo was finely rendered, and, assisted by the orchestra, "The Star Spangled Banner" flung its volumes of joy, music and thanksgiving far over the falls and into the woods

on the other side.

James C. Carter then delivered an oration, after which the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," was sung by the assemblage, a benediction given, and the whole fitly concluded by a

given, and the whole lifty control of the product of Federal salute.

All the suspension bridges and cantilever bridge were thrown open to the public free during the day. In the afternoon the military display took place. Major-General William F. Rogers was marshal of the day. The Procession. The procession formed in the following

Major-General William F. Rogers and staff. Brigadier-General Edgar B. Jewett and staff. FIRST DIVISION.

Battalion United States regular army and band comprising the garrisons of Forts Porter and Niggra. SECOND DIVISION. Colonel Thomas S. Wand and staff. Sixty-fifth Regiment band. Sixty-fifth Regiment.

THIRD DIVISION.

Colonel William N. Bloomer and staff.
Seventy-fourth Regiment band.
Seventy-fourth Regiment. Seventy-fourth Regiment.
FOURTH DIVISION.
Colonel S. M. Welch, Jr., commander.
Eighth Separate Company, Rochester, Captain H.
Seventh Battery, dismounted, Captain Garret
Thirtieth Separate Company, Elmira, Captain R.
Morse.

Morse.
Thirteenth Separate Company, Jamestown, Captain C. A. Hull. tain C. A. Hull.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Colonel S. Douglas Connell. commander.
Buffalo City Guard, Captain D. N. Milley.
Buffalo Cadet Corps, Captain J. G. Haffake.
Detroit Light Guard, Captain U. Charles Dupont.
Detroit Light Infantry, Captain W. G. Latham.
First City Troop of Cleveland, dismounted, Captain Garrettson.
Battallon of blue-jackets from the United States
steamer Michigan.
Independent organizations from Detroit and
Michigan.

steamer Michigan.

Independent organizations from Detroit and Michigan.

After the review the troops marched through the principal streets. A salute to the Governor was fired, a review was tendered to General Rogers, after which a brigade dress parade was given under Brigadier-General Jewett.

Letters of Regret. The invitation committee of the Interna tional Park received quite a number of letters and telegrams of regret from prominent persons invited to attend the opening The Governor-General of Canada sent the following:

Canada sent the following:

I am desired by his excellency, the governor general, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2d inst., in which, on behalf of the commissioners of the State reservation of New York, you have been good enough to transmit an invitation to the State reservation ecremonies at Nisgara on the 16th. His excellency desires me to say that it would have given him the greatest pleasure to be present upon this interesting occasion, but that it is absolutely impossible for him to leave Ottawa at the time, owing to the fact that the session of the Dominion Parliament will probably close upon or immediately after the day upon which the ceremonies are to take place. His excellency has seen with the greatest admiration the efforts which have been made by your citizens to do justice to the magnificent seenery of the falls. He trusts that these efforts will be attended with the success which they deserve, and that the example which has been set upon your side of the falls may before long be followed upon this. His excellency trusts that you will convey to the commissioners his warmest thanks for the invitation.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

H. JANSON,
Governor-General's Secretary.

Governor-General's Secretary Governor-General's Secretary.

The following telegram was received from ex-Governor Tilden:

Mr. Tilden presents his compliments and thanks the committee for their kind invitation, with his regrets that he cannot be present on the occasion of the celebration of the opening of the State reservation at Niagara Falls. Mr. Tilden hopes that the advantages to result from making the access to the falls and their vicinity free to all will equal the most sangaine expectations of those by whom it has so long been advocated.

From London the following cablegram From London the following cablegram

was received:
To the representatives of the State of New York at Niagara Fails:
The Commissioners' Reservation Society congratulates the State of New York on securing Niagara Fails to the public.
The park commissioners took immediate possession of the grounds, and will at once decide on the method of managing the park. Many say that the park will be of little practical value to the people until the Canadian government takes similar action and provides for the purchase of the Clifton bridge across the river. The awards cover the American side up to a point above the rapids and stop above the suspension bridge, not taking in the Whirlpool rapids and other minor points of interest. park. Many say that the park will be of little practical value to the people until the Canadian government takes similar action and provides for the purchase of the Clifton bridge across the river. The awards cover the American side up to a point above the rapids and stop above the suspension bridge, not taking in the Whirlpool rapids and other minor points of interest.

The celebration closed by one of the grandest pyrotechnic displays ever witnessed. The grandest part of the display "Indeed! I'm glad to have met you, then. I suppose you know Hccker?"

was the closing feature, the fireworks, bal-loons, with magesium lights, which lighted up the falls and illuminated the country around for a mile or more. The effect was

THIS TIME A WOMAN.

Dizzy, She Loses Her Balance and is Hurled Over Niagara. NIAGARA FALLS, July 17.-The name of the lady who went over the falls Wednesday was Mrs. McIntyre of Welland, Ont. She was about 28 years old and had been not long married. She was of a sprightly disposition, and had the reputation of being personally venturesome and somewhat intolerant of the usual timidity of her sex. She was visiting in Buffalo in the family of P. J. Murphy. Yesterday she came here with Miss Henrietta Shields, who is a paighbort of the family

Yesterday she came here with Miss Henrietta Shields, who is a neighbor to the family which Mrs. McIntyre was visiting. Miss Shields, who was with Mrs. McIntyre when the latter fell into the stream, says that about 6.30 o'clock last evening she and Mrs. McIntyre were about to cross the bridge from Bath island to Goat island, when the latter ran upon a flume bridge leading from the main walk. She challenged Miss Shields to follow her, and when the latter refused she skipped on alone, good-naturedly calling back to her companion that she was a coward. Immediately thereafter Mrs. McIntyre, becoming dizzy, apparently, lost her balance and fell into the water. There were few people on the main bridge as the ill-fated woman was swept under it and dashed to death just below the bridge, where the water strikes a submerged bowlder.

# CONFESSION OF A RUNAWAY.

trated - Dreadful Life of a Young Girl in a Hampshire Household. PITTSFIELD, July 15 .- Much has been said and published about the "degeneracy of

the hill towns," and the following story will

the hill towns," and the following story will go far toward confirming the unfavorable impression regarding them. Last night a Pittsfield police officer discovered a ragged little girl reclining on a bench in the ladies' waiting room at the depot. She was taken to the station house, and this morning, when Chief McKenna reached his office, he brought the girl from the tramproom and questioned her. She is intelligent, but cannot read or write.

The girl gave her full name, which is withheld at the request of the officers. Her Christian name is Rosalie, and she was 12 years old February 9. She was born at Dalton, and at the age of 2 years her father and mother removed to Adams, staying there until she was 8 years old. While there the child claims that her mother kept a house of ill-repute, which had for its chief patrons a set of wood-choppers. The girl alleges that during her 8th year she was forced by her mother to yield to improper advances of several of these hardy woodsmen. She further states that the loose conduct of her mother and these patrons of the establishment was a fact known to herself, her brothers and sisters and her father.

During this time she says beatings with bed slats and branches of trees were of common occurrence.

Four years ago the family moved to Cum-

bed slats and branches of trees were of common occurrence.

Four years ago the family moved to Cummington; some miles east of Pittsfield, and there the wood-choppers and other kindred spirits followed. The entire family, according to her story, were guilty of similar conduct, and the child states that even her five-year-old sister was not exempt while living there, a year and a half ago. She says she one day picked some flowers in the door yard, which her father commanded her to leave alone, and for this misdemeanor she was hung up by the neck, being lowered only when she became insensible.

Since May 9 Rosalie has spent the time with her aunt, who resides on North street in Dalton. Last week Thursday she left the house on an errand and disappeared, since which time her relatives have not seen her.

seen her. Chief McKenna and THE GLOBE corre-Chief McKenna and The Globe correspondent spent the afternoon in investigating this story. They interviewed the relatives of the child, and her story was apparently substantiated in every particular. The child's grandparents are living at Dalton. They said the child's story was correct so far as they knew. They also stated that she was not given to falsehood, having had that tendency "all beaten out of her long ago." When asked why they had not investigated the case and stopped the outrages, they said that they were too poor to do so. The two the case and stopped the outrages, they said that they were too poor to do so. The two aunts of the girl corroborated this story. Other relatives of the child also appeared greatly relieved to learn that she was to be sent to an institution of charity at Boston. The matter is to be placed in the hands of a deputy sheriff at once, and arrests will probably be made tomorrow.

Eating Porterhouse Now

Rehoboth, Sunday Herald. Two colored barbers, one an old man and the other a young one. The young one took off his apron and started out of the

"Yo's gwan to git a drink. Jim?" asked the elder.
"Dat's what I's gwan to do!"

"Go and git yo' drink. I yoost ter do de same ting when I wuz young. Wen I wuz fust married dah waz a gin-mill next do' de shop wha' I wucked, and I spent in it fifty and sebenty-five cents a day outen de dollah 'a half I eahned. Wall, one mawnin I went into de butchah shop and who shood cum in but de man wat kep' the likker shop. shop.
"'Gib me ten or twelve pounds po'terhouse steak,' said he.
"He got it and went out. I sneeked up to
de butchah and looked to see wat money I

"'Wat do you want?' said the butchah.
"'Gib me ten cents' wuf of libber,' wuz "'Gib me ten cents' wuf of libber, wuz my remark.
"'It wuz all I cood pay fur. Now yoo go and get yo' drink. You'll eat libber, but de man wat sells yo' de stuff will hev his po'ter-house steak. De man behin' de bah eat po'terhouse—de man in front eats libber. I ain't touched de stuff fo' thirty yeahs, and I am eatin' po'terhouse myself."

Studying Vice to Avoid It. Studying Vice to Avoid It.

[New York Sun.]

A radical Socialist entered a fashionable restaurant in Paris and ordered a sumptuous dinner. "How is this?" said a brother Communist, who approached him. "Ah, my friend," said the champion of frugality and economy, "I am now about to give my self some idea of the vile existence of the infamous rich classes who have the heart to feast sumptuously while citizens are starving." "And I. too," said the other, have come here with precisely the same intention." So they united their appetites and gained a crushing victory over the aristocratic meal.

A Good Deal Like James' "The Bos" tonians."

Twelve volumes of the census of 1890 are published, and twelve more are yet to come. The work progresses very slowly, but no matter how yearnfully a man may yearn for that sort of reading, we think after he has perused the twelve volumes now ready he will be willing to wait more than five years for the remainder of the work. The plot is not so absorbing that he would want to finish the serial in twenty-four straight heats.

heats. Struck a Rich Streak of Luck.

Chicago Ledger. "I understand your son is married, Mrs. Todgers?"
"Oh, yes, the dear boy has quit scattering wild oats and settled down at last."
"Did he do well?"
"Do well? Why, bless your sweet life, ma'am, he married a girl from Boston who wears gold specs and talks as though she'd bolted a dictionary. Do well? Well, I should twitter."

An Anecdote With a Moral. Chicago Rambler.]
Society girl—"My dear Miss McSiddons, now you must adore your art. You seem terfectly wrapped up in it. I love to see ou gaze upward in that soulful way of ours when you come to particularly way. Emotional actress—"Oh, no; I am just counting the receipts in the gallery,"

The Last Resort. [New York Sun.]

"Confound it all," said Smith. "there comes Jones, and I owe him \$2. He'll ask me for it, sure."
"I'll tell you what to do," suggested Smith's friend. "Just take a drink out of that street fountain."
"How will that prevent him from asking me for the money?" me for the money?"
"He'll think you haven't got any."

Why the Reporter Reported.

(Springfield (O.) Globe.]
"Hear about that washout?" asked Bag-"Hear about that washout?" asked Bag-gage-master Layton of a reporter the, other day. "No," said the latter, excitedly, pull-ing out three lead pencils and a fat note-book. "Where was it? Anybody hurt? What line was it on?"
"Nobody hurt," was the calm response. "It's right up here on Mrs. Muligan's clothes line." The reporter collapsed with a loud report.

Another Duel Accounted For.

# EULOGIZING THE EAGLE.

John Bright's Tribute to the Glorious Fourth.

The Good Results of the Revolution in England and America.

The Manufacturers of Both Countries Should Intermingle.

At the Field banquet in London on July 2, "The Health of Mr. John Bright" was one of the toasts. Mr. Bright's response is thus reported by the London Daily Tele-

tooste. Mr. Bright's recognies is de boug the time will come when there is but be Lordon Daily zells with a tempore may be constal with a street of the irredon, we have a constant the street of the irredon, we have the control of t eraph:

"To-day is what I suppose may be considered a day that might be termed historic. (Hear, hear.) A century ago it was a day of grief and humiliation to multitudes in this country. On the other hand it was a day of avultation and joy with mult was a day of exultation and joy with mul-Now we meet together, and without using language that is not accurate, we greatness and the grandeur of England has railroad, James J. Riley of New Orleans not been diminished, and at the same found that his brother, about 18 years old, time we must acknowledge that the new nation that has sprung into existence stands in its vastness and power before a wondering world. (Cheers.) Among culment citizens of the United States that I have known-and in some cases with some intimacy—was the great statesman from Massachusetts, Charles Summer. (Hear, hear.) When he was in England he spent in my house. He published a little book called Prophetic Voices,' which was a collection of prophecies as to the probable future of America. He was revising the title page of that volume in the very last sitting he ever attended in the Senate of his country. He goes back far beyond the time—of the discovery of the American continent. He goes back and quotes from an Italian poet—if it member rightly, named Feuli—who wrote some centuries before the time of Columbus. Then he comes down centuries, and quotes from an Italian poet—if remember rightly, named Feuli—who wrote some centuries before the time of Columbus. Then he comes down to later periods and quotes the opinions of many eminent writers and speakers, but he curiously—cannot understand why he omitted it—has no reference to a singular opinion and prophecy of David Hume. When Gibbon sat down to write his great history of The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire he proposed to write it in French. David Hume, a great friend of his, on hearing this, wrote a letter of remonstrance, and he said, among other things, that he wished him towrite in English because our establity and strength to English history (Cheers.) We owe it to David Hume that that great work was published in our own language and not that of a neighboring nation.

"But you see how

But you see how These Men Saw the Future

See The first and we see the recipied of the seed of the original control of the set of the original property of the seed of the set of the original property of the seed of the seed of the original property of the seed of a population of about 45,000,000 persons.

that the manufacturers of the two countries should intermingle, and everybody would agree that it was not only the best, but the most profitable thing for the population of the two countries. (Hear, hear.)

"My point is that the great question of military preparations, establishments and wars will receive in all probability a complete solution by the free commercial intercourse of nations than from any other teaching; that if you will allow the people of other countries frankly and openly to trade with each other they learn the lessons of peace from the pages of their ledgers. (Cheers.) These vast armies in Europe—you ought to thank heaven every day that you are not Europe—(laughter and cheers)—these vast armies in Europe are kept up under the pretence and with the use of the argument that the people will bear the cost of them. They are kept up, it is said, to safeguard the peace of the nations to which they belong. There is nothing under heaven so adverse to peace as the establishment and maintenance of these great armies. (Cheers.) I am satisfied that if it were possible for England and France and Germany and Austria and Russia and Italy to abolish the tariffs and let commerce flow freely it would be beyond the possibility of king or queen or czar or kaiser or statesman of any rank to bring those nations to war. (Cheers.) Then I need not say here—for everybody knows who has made the least observation of the course I have taken in past years—that my sympathy with the United States is as warm at the present moment as it was when we received week by week accounts of the proceedings of your great struggle. I believe that at that time the interest felt in this country was as great as in yours, only as an American lady, a near relative of mine—I never saw her till yesterday, she was born in the States, and her grand-father was my mother's brother—to whom I was speaking on this very point, said: 'Yes, you had all the news every week; we had all that excitement every day,' which was very true. Here it was on Sunday t

distrust. I knew many Americans in this country, and talked with them on these occasions, and consoled them. There was one man in Manchester who was killed by his sorrow over the conflict, and I think if I could have seen him once a week he would have been living now. There were many Americans in this country whose hearts failed them in that time, and there were men in connection with the embassy whose hearts failed them also. I remember Mr. Denison, then the speaker of the House of Commons, said to me one night, when standing by the speaker's chair, I went up yesterday to speak to Mr. Adams. He said that at a critical time like this it would be a pleasure to him to see any man who could sympathize with the troubles of his country. No American can form any idea of the interest with which your struggle was watened. Those who sympathize with the slave trade are very difficult to be found. Most of them wish they had never held those views and had never given expression to them: but now there are no men in this country who will not honestly say that the war ended as it ought to have ended, and who will not say that it was to the distrust. I knew many Americans in

advantage, not only of your own country, but to the whole world, that the great and odious curse was not set before mankind of a State being established on a basis of human slavery. (Loud cheers.) I have nothing more to say; but, notwithstanding, I am in the presence of two eminent Americans from the State of Vermont, and though I have heard that, taking that State, not more than one in ten is in favor of that kind of freedom to which I have referred, yet I hope the time will come when there will be another Independence Day in the United States—not to free bodies of white and black men, but to free permanently and as freely as I believe we have done in this country the labor of the whole population. (Loud cheers.) I thank you heartily that you have received me with so much kindness. I only wish I could have made my observations more compressed or interesting; but I find when I come to the question of America that there is no question on which I speak about that I think about with so much interest. I want the two nations to be one people—(cheers)—and I want them to be foremost in political and religious freedom. Iwant also, and hope the time will come, when there will be that other freedom which the States may be as proud of as the great bulk of Englishmen are of the freedom we have achieved." (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

ay say that we rejoice that, notwith-anding the events of that period, the La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific new nation that has sprung so soundly that he died from the effects.

arine Kuhn, a pretty girl of 18. Miss Kuhn immediately surrendered herself, and told of the American continent in vision. We story of her relations with Boasso. Boasso SHERMAN ON WAR LITERATURE. see it in fact, and we see the prophecies ful-filed. At this moment England, Canada, city judge and duly witnessed. By some sne believing that, owing to his official position, an actual ceremony was not necessary. They returned to the city and lived together as man and wife. The girl showed the certificate to her mother, who retained it and gave it to her husband for examination. The latter at once pronounced it worthless and made his daughter return home.

This morning Mary took her father's revolver from a drawer, and content of the Century, where the city and lived together as man and wife. The girl showed the certification of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee."

CHICAGO, July 18.—General Sherman was in town yesterday on his way to join his family now is, and I stopped over here to give and I stopped over here to the family at Lake Minnetonka. In conversation he said he was pleased with the administration. It had shown no tendency to discriminate against soldiers, and not one of them had been unjustly dismissed so far as he knew. Speaking of the war articles in the Century, where my family now is, and I stopped over here to US41/2s.112½ [12½/2] Cur6s.95.127½ [12½/2] Cur6s.95.127½ [12½/2] Cur6s.95.127½ [12½/2] Cur6s.95.125½ [12½/2] [12½/2] Cur6s.95.125½ [12½/2]

break on the 24th. It is generally known and believed that sooner or later there will be trouble over the rigid laws against polygamy. We are fully prepared to meet it. There is no question but the anniversary referred to would be a good occasion for a disturbance, but we are taking no special precautions for that day because we can quell any disturbance that may occur."

Successful Plunge of Over Ninety Feet. St. Louis, Mo. July 20.-Joseph Kist, of some repute in local aquatic circles, who was prevented by the police from jumping Well, grand Confederate victories caused off the Brooklyn bridge a week ago, watched us great distrust, but they never caused me a favorable opportunity between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening and plunged from the upper roadway to the river below, a distance of over ninety feet. He swam or was carried down stream by the current to about the foot of Chonteau avenue, nearly a mile from the bridge, where he effected a safe landing.

Cheboygan. Mich., July 19.—A mysterious case of shipwreck has come to light here. While some fishermen were setting their nets in Hammond's bay they found a capsized yacht. The boat, a small affair about twenty feet long, was full of water, and contained, besides a quantity of provisions, the dead body of a young man. It is believed that others were in the boat when she capsized, and that all were lost.

Four Pounds of Fish with 7 3-4 Ounces

A black bass weighing four pounds, caught by T. J. Manley at Podunk pond, East Brookfield, with a fly and 7% ounce B. F. young lady whom he had come on here to Nichols split bamboo fly rod, is on exhibition in the show window at J. P. Lovell's long, 147 Washington street.

Young lady whom he had come on here to weight by which to test letters under the new rules, as it weighs within a fraction of an ounce. Tramps should out this out and young Drecht selected a lady here who paste it in their alleged hats.

HIS SIGHT RESTORED.

Remarkable Cure of a New Haven Pedler.

Five Years of Darkness Succeeded by a Sudden Flood of Light.

hire me. I am now a rich man, praise God."

While Mr. Brennan cannot see as distinctly as he used to yet he can test his eyesight in many remarkable ways. In a few week he hopes to be able to see perfectly. His faithful wife sheds tears of joy when she thinks that the long nights of darkness and despair have now given place to bright sunlight. When the correspondent left the-humble though happy home of William Brennan he said: "That Dr. Brown. I would like to see him president of the United States, so I would."

TIMELY PRECAUTIONS.

Mormons to be Repressed in Case of Disorder.

OMAHA, July 18.—General Howard, who told the President that there was danger of a Mormon outbreak on the 24th inst., when the saints celebrate the anniversary of their going to Utah, has received a telegram all posts in the western part of the department of the Platte prepared for any such emergency.

Military Fully Prepared.

Chicago, July 18.—General Schofield, commander of the division of the Missouri, says: "There has been some correspondence about the possibility of a Mormon outbreak on the Missouri, says: "There has been some correspondence about the possibility of a Mormon outbreak on the says against any foreign complication."

Military Fully Prepared.

Chicago, July 18.—General Schofield, commander of the division of the Missouri, says: "There has been some correspondence about the possibility of a Mormon outbreak in Case of General Grant wrote:

Military Fully Prepared.

Chicago, July 18.—General Schofield, commander of the division of the Missouri, says: "There has been some correspondence about the possibility of a Mormon outbreak in Case of General Grant wrote:

I have withessed since my sickness just what I have waited to see ever since the war—har may good feeling between the selvenge in the sections. I have always contended that if there had been nobody left but the soldiers we should have had peace in a peace at head been nobody left but the soldiers we should have had peace in a peace at head been nobody left but the soldiers we should have had peace in a peace at head been nobody left but the soldiers we should have had peace in a peace at head been nobody left but the soldiers we should have had peace in a peace at head been nobody left but the soldiers we should have had peace in a peace at head been nobody left but the soldiers with difficulty extinguished, but not before foley had been attended to by a physical peace at home and a national strength that will be residence, on West Twenty-seventh street, suddenly awoke to fi

CHICAGO, July 17.—Minnie Dealy, known as the wickedest woman in Chicago, was She had been found guilty of picking pockets, and sentenced to a year's imprisonets, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. She was arrayed all in white today and looked her very best. She is about 20 years of age, innocent looking and extremely pretty. Over a hundred times has she been arrested, but never until now has she been punished for her offences. Her good looks, her winning ways, her innocent appearance, her sobs and tears, and her great influence with prominent police officers have always shielded her from the penalty of her crimes, although the most clever, daring cut-purse in the West. The woman's picture has never adorned the rogues' gallery. She has defied the photographers as well as the law.

Tried to Move a Barrel of Hornets. WRENTHAM, July 17.-On Wednesday, at

Texas & entiment in Erie. of Rod.

A black bass weighing four pounds, caught youth from Rockland, Texas, took arsenic

next Wednesday is to be married to a doctor of divinity. He wrote her a letter. A younger sister clandestinely answered it, inviting the young man to come on and wed her, and signed her eldest sister's name. The love-sick youth arrived and created a scene when expelled from the house. He came back and took arsenic on the door step. The poison was pumped out, and his friends telegraphed for.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONEY MATTERS.

The local money market has shown no change in rates or conditions throughout the past week, and so remains. Prime corporation notes and acceptances are

The Belle of Cape May and the Adbeing the belle of Cape May this summer, Brief History of a Strange Case in Ophthalmology.

Brief History of a Strange Case in Ophthalmology.

Define the belief of Cape May this stiffner. The presence here of a number of Baltimore beauties and several Philadelphia girls of uncommon loveliness. By general consent, but the presence here of a number of Baltimore beauties and several Philadelphia girls of uncommon loveliness. By general consent, but the presence here of a number of Baltimore beauties and several Philadelphia girls of uncommon loveliness. By general consent, week past show a total of \$68,411,151; yes.

The prose exchanged at 2½ per cent.

The prose exchanged at 2½ per cent.

The prose exchanged at 2½ per cent.

The prose exchanged at 1½ per cent.

The prose exchanged at 1½ per cent.

The prose exchanged at 1½ per cent.

The prose exchanges at the clearing house yesterday were \$11,064,609, and for the week past show a total of \$68,411,151; yes.

HOPS.—Trade continues light, and prices are week past show a total of \$68,411,151; yes.

General Sherman Talks About Hamp-

CHICAGO, July 19.—"I'm a soldier, not a politician," said General Sherman, at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. "I am on my way to Lake Minnetonka, where

ern Connecticut promise better than last year. In Stafford, Wellington and Union year. In Stafford, Wellington and Union are planted between 550 and 600 acres in the three towns, which will probably average fifteen bushels of shelled corn per acre. About 800 acres of oats have done well and will yield at least 22 bushels per acre. There will be 70,000 bushels of potatoes raised on 1200 acres of land, of which probably 20,000 bushels will be too small for market and used for feed. Hay is a good average crop for the section, but would be called a failure in towns where much fertilizer is employed. There are a little over 8000 acres of grass land in the three towns mentioned, and the average yield is 1½ tons per acre. Nearly 1600 acres of rye are now being harvested.

At Windsor there will be a light yield of tobacco. At Middletown corn and potatoes promise well. Apples and pears are fair, but peaches are a failure. Tobacco, on the contrary, is a good crop, and farmers will get from 1600 to 2000 pounds to the acre.

West Wrentham, Walter Grant was running a mowing machine, and attempted to

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—In the United States Court here today, before Judge Emory Speers, an important case was argued. William E. Dodge of New York, for whom Dodge county in this State is named, brings suit in ejectment against seventy-eight farmers. Dodge claims to own all

the lands in one entire county in Georgia, valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, on which the defendants in this suit have lived for years in undisputed possession. The most eminent lawyers in the State have been employed on the case. Judge Speers withheld his decision. Clad it is Good for Something.

change in rates or conditions throughout the past week, and so remains. Prime A BLONDE BEAUTY.

The Belle of Cape May and the Admirers.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 19.—A New York Cape May and the distinction of the base been awarded the distinction of the base base base awarded the distinction of the base awarded the distinction of the base base awarded the distin

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FISH.—The market has been quiet for mackerel, of which there were increased receipt. The receipts for the week were 6172 bbls, including 1037 bbls from foreign and 6135 bbls from domestic ports and fleet. Codfish are in light supply, and large dry bank command \$3 75, and mediums \$2 75 # qtl. Fellowing are the current rates: mediums \$2.75 & qt. Following are the carrent rates:

Confish—Georges, large, \$3.00@3 25 & qt.;
pickle cured Bank, new, \$...@.... & qt.! dry
Bank, large, new, \$3.50@4 00 & qt.; do small,
\$2.50@3 00 & qt.; Nova Scotia, dry shore, \$3.25
@4.00 & qt.! nova Scotia, dry shore, \$3.25
@4.00 & qt.! nake, \$2.00@.... & qt.!; haddock,
\$1.50@1.75 & qt.!; nollock, \$1.50@2.50 & qt.!,
Mackerel American inspection—No. 1, shore,
\$1.80@2.5 & bb.!; \$10@1.3 & bb.! for No. 2; No. 3,
large, \$6.50@7.00 & bb.!; No. 3, medium, \$3.25@4
& bb.!; No. 3 Nova Scotia, large, \$6.50@7.00 & bb.!;
alewives, \$3.50@4.00 & bb.!; salmon, No. 1, \$12@
13.8 bb.!

Herring—Scaled, medium, \$8. box, \$11@13;

FLOUR.—The market for flour has been firm,

ben conflued to small buts, and prices continued on the contract to small buts, and prices continued on the contract to small buts, and prices continued on the contract to small buts, and prices continued on the contract of the contract o

STARCH.—We quote Potato starch at \$3\pmu\_0\$
\$3\pmu\_0\$(c) contoe, \$4\pmu\_0\$4\pmu\_0\$(c) wheat, \$6\pmu\_0\$7c.

SUGAR.—The demand for raw sugar has been quiet, and prices are easy. Refined is quiet, and prices are low. We quote:

Out loaf and cubes, 7\pmu\_0\$(c) powdered, 7c; granulated, 6\pmu\_0\$(c) Fanuell A, 6\pmu\_0\$(c) Pembroke A, 5\pmu\_0\$(c) Cherokee A, 5\pmu\_0\$(c) Huron A, 5\pmu\_0\$(c) TEAS.—The following are the current prices:

Gunpowder, 20\pmu\_0\$(d) for \$\pmu\_0\$(c) Huron A, 5\pmu\_0\$(c) Huron A, 5\pmu\_0\$(c) Huron B, 18\pmu\_0\$(c) Huron B, 18

supply, and take principally at low prices. We quote:
Onlons, Western, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$\mathbb{Z}\$ 50\mathbb{Z}\$ 27; green beans, native, \$30.750c \$\mathbb{B}\$ bush; cabbages, native, \$\mathbb{Z}\$ 100, \$\mathbb{Z}\$ 6008 00; tomatoes, \$\mathbb{B}\$ crate, \$75c\mathbb{Z}\$ 125; squash, marrow, \$\mathbb{Z}\$ bl, \$\mathbb{Z}\$ 175c\mathbb{Z}\$ 90; cucumbers, native, \$\mathbb{Z}\$ 100 in number. 75c\mathbb{Z}\$ 100.

FRESH MEATS.—The merket has been quiet at unchanged prices. Lamb and veal steady. We quote:

Beef-Choice hind quarters, \$12\square2613c \$\mathbb{B}\$ b; do, common, \$10\mathbb{Z}\$ bis, do, fore quarters, choice, \$4\square mon to good. 6@9e.

Mutton—Extra, 7@8½c % b; do, common to good, 4@6c % b. good 4億66 智 b. Lamb—Choice fall, 10@11c 智 b; do common to good, 5億9c 智 b. Vesi—Choice. 8@.c 智 b: do. fair to good, 6億7c 智 b; do. common. 4億5c 智 b; do. Worces-ter county, choice, 8@9c 智 b; do, Worcester county, common. 6@7c 智 b;

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Brighton and Watertown Markets. Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Water-town for the week ending Friday, July 17, 1885: Western cattle, 2070: Eastern cattle, 41; Northern, 407. Total, 2518. Western sheep and lambs, 14,590: Eastern sheep and lambs, 85: Northern sheep and lambs, 1715. Total, 16,290. Swine, 12,313. Veals, 874. Horses, 308. Prices of beef cattle, \$8,100 lbs, dressed weight. 

PRICES OF HIDES AND TALLOW Per pound.
Brighton hides. @7 c
Brighton tallow. @5 c
Country hds.hy.6@64\gc
Country hds,hy.6@64\gc
Country hds,ht. @3 c
Country hds,lt. @6 c

de fair La good, 120, 120 common; 120 de western and being checked by the hot weather. COTTON—Futures were variable, closing tresh, 169 for do fair to good, 149 fels imitation to creamery, choice 100 fee; Western adis, choice, BEANS—There has been a slow market, and prices of Pea and Mediums are easier. We quote: Choice pea, Northern hand-picked, \$1 60% and prices of Pea and Mediums are easier. We quote: Choice pea, Northern hand-picked, \$1 60% and choice screened, \$1 200 fels; for five pea, \$2.60 fels; \$1.60 fee; \$1.60 fe 61/4c for standard "A," and 6/8@/c for crushed. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM.—The speculation in crude certificates has relapsed into dulness; opening at 943/4c, selling at 944/2@953/8c, and closing at 948/2@953/8c, sales, 2,492,000 bbls.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine dull and weak, closing at 373/4c on the spot, with futures very dull, and bids for autumn months reduced to 374/2c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—Grain shipments were brisk at 24/2@24/2d to London. 34/2d from there to Glasgow and 24/2d to Newcastle.

GLOUCESTER. July 18-[For the week past.]the demand has not been of such proportions as to affect the market particularly in regard to prices, which are not lower on the average than at any time in the history of the business for the past quarter of a century. The codfish and makerel receipts have been in excess of any previous week this season. The aggregate fish receipts were 20,000,000 pounds of codfish, 500, FLOUR.—The market tor flour has been firm, but the trade continue to purchase as wanted, and, so far as sales are concerned, the business is light as previously concerned. With the prospects of very light receipts for some weeks to come, holders are not anxious to sell, as stocks are likely to be reduced to allow point before the smills start again. Present prices do not pay the cost of production, and it is hardly likely that market improves. We quote:

Spring Wheats—Western superfine, \$3.50@ 3.75; common extras, \$3.90@4.00; medium extras, \$4.50@4.50; choice extras, \$4.50@4.75; spring wheat bakers, \$4.50@4.85; enring wheat savers, \$4.50@4.85; enring wheat savers, \$4.50@4.85; enring wheat of continue and continue for small; old do. \$1.50@1.75; hake, \$1.50. Slack-sailed polock, \$2.00; bone-less and prepared fish, \$4.00 and choice, \$5.40@5.50; fancy Minnesotta, \$5.50@5.60; whiter Wheats—Choice Western, patents, \$5.50@5.60; do choice Southers, \$5.60@5.50; Ohto and Indiana, \$5.00@5.50; and \$5.50@5.50; Ohto and Indiana, \$5.00@5.50; medium and \$5.00@5.50; medium extensions and Illinois, \$5.10@5.50; Ohto and Indiana, \$5.00@5.50; medium extensions and Illinois, \$5.10@5.50; Ohto and Indiana, \$5.00@5.50; medium extensions and Illinois, \$5.10@5.50; Ohto and Indiana, \$5.00@5.50; medium extensions and Illinois, \$5.50@5.50; Ohto and Indiana, \$5.00@5.50; medium extensions and Illinois, \$5.50@5.50; Ohto and Indiana, \$5.00@5.50; medium extensions and Illinois, \$5.50@5.50; Ohto and Indiana, \$5.00@5.50; medium extensions, \$6.50.50; Ohto and Indiana, \$5.00@5.50; Ohto and Indiana, \$5.00@5.5

A BEAUTIFUL WATCH CHAIN

TO EVERY WOMAN,

8 bish.

RYE.—The market for rye is quiet; sales have been made at \$5.58c \( \text{R}\) bish as to quality.

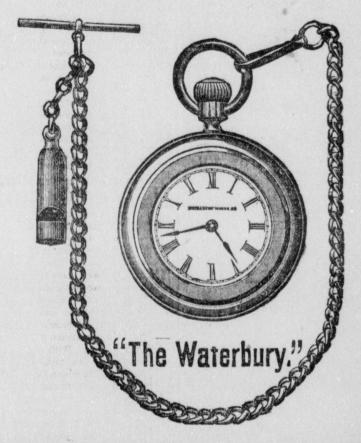
SALTPETRE.—The sales of crude have been made at \$5.58c \( \text{R}\) bish as to quality.

STARCH.—We quiet Potato starch at \$3.4\( \text{R}\)

STARCH.—We quiet Potato starch at \$3.4\( \text{R}\)

Sales (crorn, 2%33\( \text{R}\) de choice, 4\( \text{R}\) 4\( \text{R}\) been the sales of the sales of the sales and the sales at the sales and the sales at the sales

THIS IS THE WATCH AND GHAIN.



provements. It is a full plate movement, comprising 57 separate parts. It is a stem-winder, in half open face, and nickel silver case. The illustration is the actual size. With every Watch we supply a Nickel-Plated Chain and Charm Whistle. The Watch and Chain complete are packed in a handsome Satin-lined Box, and sent free of postage.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Steadier but quiet, the demand being checked by the hot weather.

COTTON.—Futures were variable, closing slightly lower, although offerings were quite limited. July, for an exception, was first that it is guaranteed to run twenty-airly. repaired for only 50 cents. The case is Nickel Silver, which does not tarnish like silver, but always remains bright and beautiful. The case has no advertising device of the manufacturer or of the Globe upon it, but is Beautifully Engraved after An Artistic and Pleasing Design. Each Watch is backed in a handsome Satin-lined Box.

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THE WATERBURY WATCH is a serviceable, useful, practical timekeeper. It is a marvel of American ingenuity, and a better Watch in every way than many foreign watches at ten times the cost. Thousands are now in daily use by persons in every station in life.

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OUR SECOND OFFER

THE WEEKLY GLOBE ONE YEAR

Improved Waterbury Watch

With Beautiful Nickel-Plated Chain,

chased for (not including Chain and Charm), yet we offer THIS WATCH AND CHAIN and THE WEEKLY GLOBE one year for this amount. No charge

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Send for Sample Copies, Poster, etc., for distribution. Give them out judiciously and secure a subscriber with each.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS

Exciting Incidents of That Mid-Winter Struggle.

ter in the Cedar Thicket. The Last Impetuous Charge of

Desperate Men.

[J. C. Patrick, in Philadelphia Times.] . We had come down from Knoxville by the beautiful Sequatchie Valley over Walden's ridge to Murfreesboro, where we found the army resting, taking a breathing was the body guard of General Leonidas in comparative peace and plenty, and in higher military circles there was gayety feeling and an unusual opportunity was afforded our officers for social pleasures, great cavalry general, Morgan, was married, our own beloved Polk performing the ried, our own beloved Polk performing the ceremony. President Davis held a levee of all the prominent officers and we had a grand review of the army. General Joseph Johnston was for a time with us, and our hopes were raised and our hearts beat high in anticipation of a new order of affairs and of success. So we sat down in the fair town of Murfreesboro to spend the winter, certainly not intending to advance and apparently not expecting to be molested by our foes.

On Monday evening, the 29th of Decemon Monday evening, the 23th of Decanber, there was a rain, accompanied by thunder in the north. Some of us thought we could distinguish the sound of cannon. Tuesday morning news came that the Federal army was coming down from Nashville. All day long

A Line of Gray-Clad Men Marched steadily through the town, passing on by the Nashville pike towards the sound of cannon. There were no cheers as they passed headquarters; there was not a sound of a drum nor blast of bugle, but the little battle flags to the centre of the regiments thowed that the ranks were full, the rifles were bright and the cartridge-boxes filled. The men who had fought at Shiloh, Richmond, Ky., and Perryville were there. Confederate soldiers loved a battle, and the men who shirked camp duties, played sick, avoided everything that had the semblance of work, were always to be found in the line of bottle. battle flags to the centre of the regiments

On Tuesday evening before night the armies were facing each other in parallel lines about three miles from Murfreesboro. Our cavalry, or part of it, came dashing down the Wilkinson pike with more hurry than grace, driven in by the Federals. One prisoner, a mere boy, was brought in behind a big Texan. General Polk ordered him to dismount, and after many questions, being unable to extract any information and getting only insolence from the little Yankee, ordered him to the rear. That night our generals determined to attack at daylight next morning. As soon as we could see the Light Horse attended General Polk out on the Wilkinson pike to a large white house in full view of the centre of both armies. This house, from the presence of horsemen around it, soon became On Tuesday evening before night the

The Target of a Rifled Battery over a mile to our right, and we were

Stone river. General Polk, with a part of his staff, remained on foot on the pike running in front of the house. The Jefferson Artillery was on a hill in a cornfield just above us in the rear of the white house. The men of the battery had left their pieces and battle flag in full view and drew a fire from a battery in our front that made our position under the gently sloping hill very comfortable. Holding my horse by the long hitching rein, I crouched down among the infantry of the reserve, who were sheltering themselves along the abrupt stone banks of the small muddy river. Next to me under the bank was a young Tennessean, smooth-faced and bright-eyed. We talked of the battle, which was raging now nearer the front where we were—I, knowing that in a few minutes he would be called to use his Entield rifle, which he carefully examined and from which with experienced hand he wiped the heavy his staff, remained on foot on the pike run-

experienced hand he wiped the heavy morning dew.

Directly the order came, and clambering up the bank and quickly forming the line of gray marched forward through the forest in front, now filled with hissing shells and balls. I had hardly retaken my position behind the bank, when a small piece of stone falling near me caused me to look up, and there was my young soldier trying to get down to where I was holding in his right hand his rife, while his left arm dangled by his side, broken between wrist and elbow by a piece of shell or part of an Oak Tree Torn Out by a Passing Ball.

While bathing the broken arm and tying a

wet handkerchief around it, the call came for us to mount.

Behind the white house we found General Bragg and General Polk in earnest conversation. Around them clustered, listening eagerly, the fine company of Captain Guy Deux and our company under the gallant Greenleaf, who, smoothing with his right hand the mane of his beautiful black mare, was the picture of a cavalier. General Bragg was in glorious spirits and told great news. Our left had swept everything; batteries were ours and prisoners by hundreds. Slowly the two generals rode to the top of the hill. The horrible din of strife was nearing the Wilkinson pike, coming from the left towards our centre. In a few moments—it was now 10 o'clock—the battle reached the pike and crossed it.

Between the diverging Wilkinson and Nashville turnpikes, here about half a mile apart and occupying about two-thirds of the space, was a cedar thicket. The Federal line was originally through this or on our side of it, and into it were now driven those who were fleeing from their right, and in it were brave men determined to stop the rush of our army. Covered with smoke, fairly rocking with the thunder of cannen, musketry and the howls of frenzied men for hours, this was the heart of the battle. Into the cedars brigades plunged and disappeared, while from it, down the Wilkinson pike, poured

A Ghastly Stream of Wounded Men. Confederate and Federal walking side by side quietly with all haste possible, looking for relief and attention. For hours the sad procession moved by of men shot through

heads, arms and bodies, more lucky than the broken-legged ones lying still in the fire of battle.

The battle now slowly swung towards the Mashville pike. The desperate Federals were reluctantly forced from the cedar thicket into the opening across the Nashville pike and the railroad to a hill where the river, after running west, makes a sharp turn to the north, and where our reserves would have to make a right wheel to reach them in the charge. A large brick house now is burning brightly just between the two lines, and back and forth around regiments ran forward and then back, from both sides, and men die by hundreds.

Across the open field, between the white house, on the Wilkinson pike, and struggles in the cedars and around the burning house were brigades hurrying forward and hundreds of fugitives and wounded seeking the protecting banks of the river. Unheeded mounted officers, waving flags and swords, attempt to turn back and rally those going to the rear. Unheeding, brigade after brigade march by and through them, going to the front to add their quota to the list of the dead and without avail to attempt to move the Federals from the hill.

Conspicuous among the horsemen on the bloody plain was Colonel Grenfel. Mounted

move the Federals from the hill.

Conspicuous among the horsemen on the bloody plain was Colonel Grenfel. Mounted on a large gray horse he galloped aimlessly and wildly to and fro, reckless of life. He carried no gun nor sword. He was attached to no command nor staff, and called himself an English colonel. He must have been devoted to the southern cause, for leaving our army afterwards he went. West, and in an attempt to liberate the prisoners from Camp Douglas was captured and sent to the Dry Tortagas, and shortly after lost his life, being drowned in an effort to escape.

Night found Rosecrans with his bleeding army huddled up in a compact mass in front of what had been our right wing. The next day was passed in perfect quiet. On the evening after this Breckinridge made his brave but most unfortunate charge, and the morning after we sadly took the road south to Shelbyville. As I rode slowly along in the morning sunlight I saw over the hills

morning after we sadly took the road south to Shelbyville. As I rode slowly along in the morning sunlight I saw over the hills the tops of the cedars and of the oaks on the hill further to the right where our men had fought and died. I did not know why we had fought, but I knew that we were leaving in the shadow of the cedars and around that fatal hill hundreds of our hoblest, with white face turned in mute reproach towards the winter sky.

or to Macvey Napier, "several things

on not ashamed, and by which I should be willing to be estimated. But I have never on not ashamed, and by which I should be willing to be estimated. But I have never written a page of criticism on poetry or the fine arts which I would not burn if I had the power. I leave it to yourself to make the comparison. I am sure that on reflection you will agree with me. Hazlitt used to say of himself. Tam nothing if not critical. The case with me is directly the reverse. I have a strong and acute enjoyment of great works of the imagination, but I have never habituated myself to dissect them." Not less sound was his estimate of his great history. A fortnight before its publication he wrote in his diary: "The state of my own mind is this—when I compare my own work with what I imagine history ought to be I feel dejected and ashamed, but when I compare it with some histories which have a high repute I feel reassured." The First Day's Fight-Terrible Slaugh-

VIEWS OF A GENTEEL BURGLAR Some Common Errors of Belief Cor rected-Burglary Regarded as One of the Polite Professions.

(Detroit Free Press.) I desire to remove a somewhat serious misapprehension under which the public up among the thousands. The average eem to be laboring. Householders have American when he first approaches the spell after a continuous and harassing seem to be laboring. Householders have march of many months. The Light Horse fallen into the habit of regarding burglars Chinese table does so in fear and trembling. as a class of human beings utterly devoid Polk, and like the rest of the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of making itself comfortable under almost any circumstances for the Confederate army had a faculty of m fortable under almost any circumstances and in a short space of time. The month of December, 1862, was spent by us gilt-edged family Bible reposing on the centre-table without feeling what a poor, cooks in the world. So he goes again, and miserable sinner I was and how mean it with him brings two or three inquisitive or and revelry. The town and vicinity of Murfreesboro was strongly Southern in creep in on an unsuspecting family in the There are six Chinese restaurants proper

creep in on an unsuspecting family in the stillness of midnight.

The public have also acquired the idea that burglars are but a plane above murderers. Such an opinion is totally undeserved. In my twenty years' career I have had to stab or shoot perhaps half a dozen persons, but they were obstinate, baldheaded men, who insisted upon getting out of bed to shake hands with me. or wilfulminded wives who would yell "police!" when there wasn't a policeman within a mile of the scene. I can truthfully say that I have, as a rule, conducted all my burglarious operations in a genteel, courteous and high-minded manner. Where I have found the family nervous in regard to windows I have consulted their interest by arranging with the servant girl to leave a back door unlocked. In many instances where I could have entered by the chamber windows with little trouble I have gone to the pains of entering by the basement, gradually working up and giving the family time to hide their most valuable jewelry and get on their Sunday clothes.

I speak for the entire profession when I say that no burglar who has any regard for his character will suit tobacco-juice on the parlor carpet, use a tallow candle in going through a house, or steal the change from a child's savings bank. My motto has always been: "Courtesy costs nothing," and I seek to practice it. I never wake an em-

a chief's savings bank. My motornas arways been: "Courtesy costs nothing," and I seek to practice it. I never wake an eminent citizen out of a sound sleep without begging his pardon for my intrusion, and I never demand his loose wealth without adding that I shall consider it in the shape of a loan, to be repaid at the first opportunity.

of a loan, to be repaid at the first oppor-tunity.

It is true that I am often compelled to ex-hibit a revolver and to warn a householder that any undue familiarity on his part will result in a funeral procession from his resi-dence inside of two days, but I seek to do it in good English, properly punctuated, and with due regard to the rules of gram-mar.

mar.

I cannot regard the general antipathy to burglars as well founded. I have associated with them more or less for a score of years, and am a witness to the fact that they are, as a whole, cultured, high-minded and openhearted. The fault seems to be with the public. When we get into a house we may discover that everything worth taking away has been secreted or put beyond our reach. We are constantly imposed upon with washed silver, bogus jewelry and Alaska diamonds, and it is no wonder that we sometimes exhibit a little impatience. No one but a burglar knows how mean human nature can be. We are locked out springguns set to kill us, and dogs maintained to raise a row when we have passed other dangers. The chap who invented the burglaralarm was a sneak of the first water, and I am glad to know that he died poor and friendless.

In conclusion, let me say that all we burglars ask is a fair show. Leave a window up now and then. Don't be so particular about your back doors. Give us opportunity to call at the kitchen door and pump the cook in regard to the burglar alarm and the house dog. Don't be so onery mean as to set spring-guns to fire us into eternity all unprepared. When we do get in it is only right that we should find the silver laid out on the table for us, the family jewelry on the dressing case, and old bald-head's watch and wallet where they can be secured without arousing the family and making trouble for the over-worked police.

OLD FLOYD IRESON

OLD FLOYD IRESON Not the Possessor of Such a Hard Heart as Most People Think.

[Rev. G. Q. Shinn.] We have all read Whittier's story of Skipper Ireson, who is represented as deserting feathered and then driven through the streets of Marblehead for his inhumanity. The facts are, that as Ireson's schooner, the Betty, was on her way home from the fishing banks, in a storm, she passed the schooner Active off Cape passed the schooner Active off Cape Cod in a sinking condition. Ireson called his crew together and consulted with them as to what should be done. They all declared that it was madness to risk their own lives in an attempt to rescue the crew of the Active. Ireson then wanted them to lie by the wreck for the night, and then try to save them, but the crew demurred, and compelled him to make all sail for home. When they reached Marble-head, fearing the indignation of their brave neighbors, they agreed to place all the blame upon the skipper, and the story was believed.

beheved.

Ireson, however, after he had been tarred and feathered and ridden through the town and back again, said to the men and boys; "You will live to regret all this." and they did—for the true story came out later, and it is apity the poet Whittier did not know what the true story was ere his graceful pen put in shape the wicked lie as it was told by the cowardly crew of the Betty.

Working the Minister Racket. (Book Agent in Detroit Free Press.)
"I've hit on a scheme that I wouldn't give

away to anybody that would use it. I was a book fiend ten years and more before the idea dawned upon me, and now I make more in a week than I ever did before in a month. I take out religious books only, and never one that costs less than \$5 or \$6. On striking a town I get from the directory a list of the pastors—not for the purpose of working them, for I don't go nigh them. Then I write down the addresses of the trustees, in case the directory happens to give them; but if it doesn't, I make a round of the janitors, to get from them the names of the richest men in each congregation. I spend time enough in this preliminary labor to get a route comprehensively laid out. Next, I tell to one after another the same story—that his minister is dying for the book, but can't afford to buy it. The wives and daughters of the church-pillars are even easier to capture than the brethren. It's the biggest thing, I assure you, in the whole history of book-canyassing; and the beauty of it is that the trick seldom gets exposed. more in a week than I ever did before in a

day, going on his tour of inspection he came upon a sentinel sitting on the ground with is gun taken entirely to pieces. The fol-wing dialogue then took place: Colonel—'Don't you know that a sentinel, thile on duty, should always keep on his feet?"
Sentinel (without looking up)—"That's
the way we used to do when the war begun,
but that's out! wed long ago."
Colonel (beginning to doubt if the man
was really on duty)—"Are you the sentinel
here?"

ere?" Sentinel—"Well, I'm sort of a sentinel." Colonei—"Well, I'm a sort of officer of the day."
Sentinel-"Well, if you'll hold on till I sort of git my gun together I'll give you a sort of salute."

furnished bachelor apartments)—Charley, dear boy, I admire your taste. I see you dear boy, I admire your taste. I see you have a little thing of mine hanging there. Friend—No, did you raint that? Young artist—Yes, I'm proud to say that it's from my brush. By the way, Charley, if it's a fair question, what did the dealer charge you for it? Friend—Well—or, to tell you the truth, old man, the dealer threw that picture in.

new church?" "I am," responded the good man. "Well, if I were you, I shouldn't say a word about it: it will seem all the—" to Macvey Napier, "several things "What! not say anything about it?" gasped the philanthropist; "then how do you supply on the fullest reconsideration, I pose it will get into the newspapers?"

CHINESE COOKING.

An Interesting View into a Chinese Restaurant.

How the Placid Mongolian Prepares and Disposes of His Food.

Appetizing Dishes Which Surprise the Melican Man.

Wong Chin Foo in Chicago News.1 It is safe to say that in 1880 not mor than 100 New Yorkers had ever dined in Vague presentiments of ragouts of rats

in the Mongolian settlement in New York.

The next surprise is the bill. The same or an equivalent dinner at an average restaurant would cost a party of three persons at least \$5.50: in a first-class hotel, \$8.50. At Yv-ung's, however, the cost is but \$2.48. Of course the Mongolian has luxuries, and pays for them "allee samee Melican man." A duck half boiled and then stuffed with almonds, chestnuts, raisins, watermelon seeds, innorted spices, and roasted, is worth \$2. A sucking-pig similarly treated brings \$5.10.87. Bird's-nest soup at fifty cents a portion, shark's fin fricasseed at forty cents,

and sea-worm at seventy-five cents are other instances in point. It is not uncomexclusive of wine, and on state occasions

exclusive of wine, and on state occasions \$40 a head has been the price paid by the giver of the feast.

At these great dinners a feature of the cooking is the element of surprise. A dish of apparently hard-boiled eggs is placed before you. You open one and it is filled with a purplish custard, flavored with violets, a second has a brown filling, colored and flavored with checolate, and a third a rose-tinted and perfumed cream. A second dish of eggs will contain assorted ices and ice-creams. Again, the attendant deposits before you what seems a well-boiled trout. Your chopstick removes the fish head and skin at one touch and discloses a long dumpling filled with delicious chopped meat or game. Another charming dish consists apparently of small, well-fried potatoes. Each one, however, is a thin shell of fine, thoroughly cooked dough, containing vegetables, poultry, fish, game, or meat.

While dining you have a good opportunity to study the domestic habits of the Mongolian race. However crowded the restaurant may be quiet reigns, broken only by the orders of the steward and waiters to the cooks and the "thank you" of the guests. In English the latter practice would become monotonous. In Chinese there are seven expressions for our one, and a happy variety therefore exists. They eat leisurely, and almost invariably leave a portion of their food untouched. Each, as he begins his meal, pours a tablespoonful of tea into his cup, and then, by a dexterous swing of his wrist, throws the liquid in a semi-circle on the floor. The custom, or ceremony, seems to have had a religious meaning in remote antiquity, but today it is kept up for luck, or perhaps from mere habit. remote antiquity, but today it is kept up for luck, or perhaps from mere habit. Another feature is the simplicity of their diet. At four tables the meal being eaten consists of tea, a bowl of rice, a small fish, a piece of chicken and

A Saucer of Sliced Perfumed Pork. In ordering a dish they order by value only. It is "ten cents fish." "fifteen cents chicken," and never "plate of roast beef," "piece of pie," etc., as with Americans. But few indulge in stimulants. Those who do combine into pools of two, three or four, and bine into pools of two, three or four, and then order "eighteen cents arrack." The whole amount is hardly more than the straight whiskey of a Chicago rounder.

The kitchen is not only visible to the guest, but is in reality a portion of the dining hall. All the utensils and paraphernalia are before your eyes; even the meats, vegetables and the cooks themselves are practically on exhibition. To those who have believed that the celestial cooked in some primitive way a visit to and inspec-

—that his minister is dying for the book, but can't afford to buy it. The wives and daughters of the church-pillars are even easier to capture than the brethren. It's the biggest thing, I assure you, in the whole history of book-canvassing; and the beauty of it is that the trick seldom gets exposed. When the pastor receives the gift he's tickled, and I'm tickled, and the donor is tickled, and it's all right."

"A Sort of Inspection."

[Rehoboth Sunday Herald.]

The colonel of an Alabama regiment which served through the rebellion was famous for having everything done in military style. Once, while field officer of the diameter and about five feet long. The condiment case is a flat box about 3x2 feet, and usually contains the following: Salt, black, white and red pepper, mustard, dried lemon and orange peel, ginger, both plain and pickled, saffron, soy, vinegar, lemon-juice, garlic, oniou, cassia buds, tamarind extract, sweet oil, walnut catsup, tarragon, savory, thyme, mint and dried celery. These make up the condiments used in ordinary cooking. On great occasions other and more expensive articles are employed.

employed. Culinary utensils have one peculiarity.

Almost all are Globular American pans and pots, as these involve much more trouble in cleaning and are liable to hold dirt or decaying organic mat-

without Price.

[New York Sun.]

Young artist (to-friend who has recently dear boy, I admire your taste. I see you have a little thing of mine hanging there.

Friend—No, did you paint that?
Young artist—Yes, I'm proud to say that it's from my brush. By the way, Charley, Young artist—Yes, I'm proud to say that it's from my brush. By the way, Charley, fit's a fair question, what did the dealer charge you for it?

A Leading Question.

A Leading Question.

"So you are going to give \$2500 to the new church?" "I am," responded the good man. "Well, if I were you, I shouldn't say a word about it: it will seem all the—""What not say anything about it?" gasped the phillanthropist; "then how do vou sup-""No.

BULLFROGS AS PETS.

raw meats is not tolerated in a first-class celestial kitchen, ice-box or no ice-box. A chicken or duck is carefully keet alive in a little pen until an hour before dinner, and is then killed. Pork, beef and mutton are cooked as soon as delivered by the butcher. The reason is that in warm climates raw meats turn bad and decay in a few hours, while, when cooked especially roasted, they would keep as many days. The empyreumatic oils of the smoke in roasting act as a preservative, and will keep duck and pork sweet and wholesome for more than a fortnight. In fact, prominent Chinese exports are smoked duck and pork, which are sent and sold all over the world.

Nearly all Chinese kitchen utensils are provided with a hook, ring, and eye, in order to hang up. Over the stoves is an iron bar or heavy wire, to which spoon-stirrer and cake-turner are alike attached. Even knives and cleavers, forks and prongs are treated in this way. In a good Chinese kitchen every article is required to be snot-A Bright Quartet of Croaking Beauties In a Tin Tank.

WOMAN THE ONLY HOME-MAKER.

treated in this way. In a good Chines kitchen every article is required to be spot less, ready for use, and visible to the guest

The Utter Helplessness of Man to Fit Out a Proper Home without a Woman's Help.

[T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar.] A single man may have an estate, a prin cipality; he can own a great hotel and fill it with guests; but he cannot create a home too, a woman whose service is not for money. When it comes to a home, there is not a solitary dressmaker in the land ensconced in her little room with her gera niums, her canary and her sewing machine who cannot completely eclipse him, this being the result, not of his sins, but of his

distinct with him brings two or three inquisitive or adventurous friends.

There are six Chinese restaurants proper in the Mongolian settlement in New York.

Each is famous for some dish or style of cooking. The Delimonic of the number is young-Fang-Lau, at 14 Mott street. Here reair canton importers and Hong Kong in merchants, Mongolian visitors from Frisce, thush gambiers and wealthy laundrymen.

All of the restaurants are rain on the same scrubbed hourly till it fairly sitines; simple by price of which is served with properly into a surface of the work of the served with constant of the same and mottoes on the walls, and a lavish display of curious porcelain vessels in the same of the same and mottoes on the walls, and a lavish display of curious porcelain vessels in the same of the same and mottoes on the walls, and a lavish display of curious porcelain vessels in the same of the same and mottoes on the walls, and a lavish display of curious porcelain vessels in the same of the same and mottoes on the walls, and a lavish display of curious porcelain vessels in the same of the s

The truth is that as people grow older it is the man who becomes dependent, and the woman the central and essential figure of the household, since she can do without him and he can not do without her. The proof of this lies in the fact that we see all around us self-sufficing and contented households of women, while a house that contains men only is a barrack, not a home. In youth it is easy to ignore this, to say with Shakespeare in "Henry V."

"Tis ever common,

'Tis ever common, That men are merriest when away from home, \$40 a head has been the price paid by the giver of the feast.

At these great dinners a feature of the cooking is the element of surprise. A dish

moral. It was that a certain member of could not within two hours on London bridge sell 100 new guineas at a penny apiece. The man took his place on the bridge with a little tray, on which he had the coins. He informed the passers-by that they were genuine gold coins from the Bank of England, and that they were to be had for a penny each. The cartmen and policemen laughed at him. When the time expired, such is human incredulity, that he had sold but two, which a maid servant bought to amuse her two little charges.

Another peculiar bet made in London was by a well-known barrister for a large amount, that he would, at a certain hour, block Fleet street in the busiest part of the day, and at the narrowest point. Half an hour before the appointed time he took his stand on the opposite side of the street from an insurance office, which had a large lion over the door. He was dressed like a necromancer, with a long cloak, and wearing a tall, pointed hat, and large glasses over his eyes. Under one arm he carried an enormous book, and in his hand he held a large telescope, which every few minutes he pointed at the lion, after inspecting the book.

People gathered around, and he told that

pointed at the lion, after inspecting the book.

People gathered around, and he told that in the book of Balderdash it was written that in half an hour that lion would wag his tail. Slowly walking up and down, and every few minutes taking a look at the lion through his glass, he attracted the attention of everybody, and the waiting crowd grew every moment denser. The wagons stopped to see what the trouble was, and these jammed the others until the whole street was crowded and impassable. The barrister slipped away in the crowd, but a most obstinate jam ensued, and it was more than an hour before the police could clear the thoroughfare.

A Joke She Did Not Understand. [Detroit Free Press.] The umpire called "three strikes." "That batter is a whole National League by himself," said the student. "Why?" innocently asked the pretty voice by his side, ooking up to him with perfect confidence

and made in one piece. The Chinese cook dislikes the angles, corners and edges of quarter cents in the market. "Is that so?"

warblesla poet. You're right, old boy. It does make a fellow dizzy, especially when he sees seventeen dishes of ice cream stowed away in a little 3x4 stomach, at the cost of his whole week's salary. A Misunderstanding.

Their Many Advantages Over the Canary.

Contemplative, Musical, Inexpensive and Entertaining.

[New York Times.1

female and won't sing, or else has the mange or some other complaint equally dis-

classed in the penal code as an offence second only to burglary and mayhem. Well, you start in therefore on your happy possession of a two-dollar-and-a-half male bird in a two-dollar cage, with a twenty-five-cent jumper and a ten-cent bath-tub, and find yourself handcuffed to a running expense of seventy-five cents a month. At the end of a year you are out of pocket \$13.85 in cash, not counting the doctor bills incident to the wear and tear of your nervous system. At this time, when you are thoroughly reckless, some malevolent lady acquaintance suggests the propriety of your providing your affliction with a mate, and offers you the female bird necessary to the consummation of her fiendish design. Your sense of danger being now blunted, you fall into the trap, humbly accept this second curse, and enter into a pernicious and demoralizing course of bird house-keeping, from which, except by a general conflagration or a convulsion of nature, you can never hope to emerge. At the end of the second year you find your home the permanent residence of an epidemic of canaries, occupying sixteen cages, and multiplying faster than maggots. Of course you can never hope to the trenses of your heart by making unlimited Christmas presents of secretly female birds to those whom you inwardly hate; but as the remainder of your stock multiplies faster than your enemies this hellish subterfuge really affords you but little relief.

Now, Look at the Bullfrog Question.

a marsh and get them for nothing. The gift of a bullfrog has no hidden deception, a female being equal to the male as a marketable commodity, and, as they are all practically celibates in captivity, you can make your family calculations to a nicety. A bullfrog requires neither hempseed nor cuttle. He has too much self-respect to sit on a perch twiddling his perpetual dunner, and his only requirement in the way of furniture is a flat rock whereon he can lay low for flies and bury himself in deep philosophy.

I have four bullfrogs in a tin tank, and Major Spreckle is boss of the gang. The major has a mottled green coat, a white vest trimmed with freckles, brown shorts, splay stockings, and a bad eye, and whengift of a bullfrog has no hidden deception, west trimmed with freckles, brown shorts, splay stockings, and a bad eye, and whenever there is a weakness in the fly market the other frogs have to go hungry until he is so full he can't move. Tommy isn't big enough to thrush the major, but he wallops the two troglodyte frogs I captured in the cave, which seems to relieve his feelings. These last unfortunates, dressed in sample brown like meak little Centin. forced, and years and illness and sorrow soon bring man back, a repentant prodigal, to his home and to woman, the only home maker.

STRANCE WACERS.

Two Extraordinary Bets Which Their Proposers Won.

[Galveston News.]

The London swells are the most inveterate betters in the world. The time hangs so heavily on their hands that in the extra telefielt. A curious bet was made in one of the London clubs some years ago that will doubtless point a goot that will doubtless point a moral. It was that a certain member on London bridge sell 100 new guineas at a complete of dozen he allows Troglodytes Pop Timidly Up

The Abused Troglodytes Pop Timidly Up

The Contract of the cave, which seems to relieve his fellers. These last unfortunates, dressed in sombre brown, like meek little Carthus fellows times of excitement, of being kicked all over the tank of all over the tank of viving to the bottom and holding their breath, in martyr attitudes, until the trouble is over. The operation of giving them a dinner is to shake the buzzing contents of a fly-trap into the tank and quickly replace the gauze cover. After the first flurry the flies fall to braiding their brow bere with the way I might have some difficulty. You see, I was there yesterday and he sent me here!"

\*\*KNOCKED OUT IN ONE ROUND.\*\*

A Cute Maiden's Method of Bringing
Out a Proposal.

[Chicago Sun.]

"Do you think the cholera will reach here exit the fly vanishes, and then the Major gets in his fine work by flipping his tongue at the fly vanishes, while the Major winks one eye in a slow but significant way. No fly seace is his deadly anim, which is point blank at four inches. After filing away a couple of dozen he allows Tommy to take a hack, and then the care thank and quickly replace the gauze cover. After the first flurry the flies fall to braiding their hind legs and polishing their eyes, after the custom of holders, and then the Major group of

The Abused Troglodytes Pop Timidly Up from the depths, and bearing carefully to windward of the major's kick proceed to go for the remainder. The limit to a bullfrog's appetite is that of his skin stretched to its utmost. The Major weighs two ounces when hungry, and he has had forty-

to its utmost. The Major weighs two ounces when hungry, and he has had forty-six blue bottles, four large angle worms, two wasps and a June bug before extending the courtesy of the larder to Tommy. Their food is largely a matter of education. The general principle implanted in a bullfrog's mind is that anything which moves is good to eat. I dangled a bare hook over one in the creek the other day, and he gathered it in. He seemed vigorously surprised when I landed him, but dove back cheerfully on being released, popped up his head after a minute, swallowed the same hook again, was again released only to snab it up when tendered for the third time. This shows that a steadfast adherence to principle is one feature of the higher bullfrog metaphysics.

The other day I dropped a five-inch worm on the rock in the middle of the tank. One of the gluttonous troglodytes had slyly stowed away all but the tail, which projected like a cigarette, when the major awoke from some dark problem and made a snap just in time. The troglodyte couldn't let go, for the worm was coiled up inside him like a hawser, and so the major butted him into the water, slammed him against the side of the tank, led him through a complicated quadrille, and finally planted both feet on his eyes and dragged out the worm by main force. Then he blinked twice and was reabsorbed in his problem, while the disgusted troglodyte dived to the bottom and held his breath until after dark. It is well known to farmers that the

dle. These are the table variety, whose "jugger-wo-oo-m!" booms through the dusk and leads the wrongful small boy who has cently asked the pretty voice by his side, looking up to him with perfect confidence in his full mastery of the game. "Because if a miss is as good as a league." Then he chuckled. She knit her brow, studied the mathematics of the problem and smiled family. As a rule, women do not understand puns except in the form of conundrums. They seem to like conundrums, perhaps for the same reason they like caramels. They are a kind of confectionery of wit in very small packages.

The Story of a Disgusted Farmer.

[San Antonio Light.]

A farmer coming into town with a wagon load of cantelopes was met on the outskirts of the city by a huckster, who made an offer of one cent apiece, assuring the countryman that they were worth only one and a quarter cents in the market. "Is that so?" says the disgusted farmer, "then you nor any of those town folks shall have these melons," and then he began to break them over the wheel despite the protestations of his companion, and would not desist till the last one was mashed, and he returned to his home in great disgust, heaping maledictions on the heads of town folks in general.

Love and ice Cream.

[St. Paul Herald.]

"Tis love that makes the world go round," warbles|a poet. You're right, cld boy. It warbles|a poet. You're right, cld boy. It

The Danger of the Inside Pocket. [Chicago Times.]
There is nothing harmful in an empty

side pocket. It is only the rubbish that somehow or other-no man can tell howgets into it that plays the mischief with domestic bliss. The only safety for a married man is too keep all ambiguous documents in his boots—have secret slips rade in them for gotten the date, "this is the fifth, is it not?"

"No. sir," replied the bride, with some indication; "this is only my second."

mestic bliss. The only safety for a married man is too keep all ambiguous documents in his boots—have secret slips rade in them in his boots—have secret slips rade in them to that purpose—and carry in the subject of birth-marks. Last week there came to her house an uncle from New York whom she had never seen. Ethel regarded him with much curiosity all the afternoon. Finally at the supper table the subject of birth-marks. Last week there came to her house an uncle from New York whom she had never seen. Ethel regarded him with much curiosity all the afternoon. Finally at the supper table the subject of birth-marks. Last week there came to her house an uncle from New York whom she had never seen. Ethel regarded him with much curiosity all the afternoon. Finally at the supper table the subject of birth-marks. Last week there came to her house an uncle from New York whom she had never seen. Ethel regarded him with much curiosity all the afternoon. Finally at the supper table the subject of birth-marks. Last week there came to her house an uncle from New York whom she had never seen. Ethel regarded him with much curiosity all the afternoon. Finally at the supper table the subject of birth-marks of her work whom she had never seen. Ethel regarded him with much curiosity all the afternoon. Finally at the supper table the subject of birth-marks of her work whom she had never seen. Ethel regarded him with much curiosity all the afternoon. Finally at the supper table the subject of birth-marks of her work whom she had never seen. Ethel regarded him with much curiosity all the afternoon. Finally at the supper table the subject of birth-marks of her work whom she had never seen.

and nothing visible but cheerless gloom and wild confusion in every room, while the dog sits on the back stoop and howls with unappeasable grief for his mistress, who has hastily gathered up a few of her most important traps and gone home to her mother in such brain-racking goneness that she forget to take him along.

ART NEEDLEWORK.

The Beautiful Sketch in Colored Worsted Work That Hung So Long in the Prophet's Chamber. [Robert J. Burdette.]
I wish I could show you a beautiful sketch

in worsted work. It hung in the prophet's chamber, which I occupied on one of my missionary journeys. I didn't learn the name of the artist, but it was a grand Thing. You may have seen a feeble imitation of it somewhere. The landscape is green, just as green as worsted can be made I do not think the bullfrog will ever usurp the eminence at present occupied by the canary in the esteem of feeble-minded old are green. The sun is all right, too, for it maids, but for force of character and a is yellow, quite yellow. The church in the steady devotion to the business of acquiring distance, you may have observed, is of red female and won't sing, or else has the mange or some other complaint equally disagreeable. There is nothing in the world so false as the friend who gives you a canary, for unless you can subsequently induce some imbecile acquaintance to take it off your hands you are in for at least.

Four Years of Hemp Seed and Misery. When civilization has grown a little older I believe this gross imposition, still practised by even reputable church members, will be classed in the penal code as an offence second only to burglary and mayhem. Well, you start in therefore on your happy possession of a two-dollar-and-a-half male bird in a two-dollar cage, with a twenty-five-cent jumper and a ten-cent bath-tub, and find yourself handcuffed to a running expense of seventy-five cents a month. At the end of a year you are out of pocket \$13.85 in cash, not counting the doctor bills incident to the wear and tear of your nervous system. At this time, when you are thoroughly reckless, some malevolent lady acquaintance

REAU BRUMMELL'S DINNER. His Adventure with the Landlord Who

Gave Him a Meal for His Money. [The Caterer.] "Your dinner, sir! Why here is the bill for that, which you see, with the wines, amounts to three pounds ten, and this you can never hope to emerge. At the end of the second year you find your home the permanent residence of an epidemic of canaries, occupying sixteen cages, and multiplying faster than maggots. Of course you can now gratify the bitterness of your heart by making unlimited Christmas presents of secretly female birds to those whom you inwardly hate; but as the remander of your stock multiplies faster than your enemies this hellish subterfuge really affords you but little relief.

Now, Look at the Bullfrog Question.

Even in the depth of winter and on Fourth avenue you can get a bullfrog, warranted sound in every particular, for twenty-five cents. Here in Catskill you can slop around a marsh and get them for nothing. The have handed me is only a shilling!"

"Brummell, sir; Beau Brummell, at your service."
"I thought so. Well, Mr. Brummell, I assure you that, while appreciating the joke, I am not so selfish as to want to monopolize the whole benefit of it. I'll tell what I'll do." and, with a chuckle, he took Beau's arm, led him to the door and pointed across the way to the house of his rival.
"Do you see that place on the corner there?"
"Quite plainly," said Beau. "Quite plainly," said Beau.
"Well, I will give you a receipt in full for
the dinner you have had and say no more
about it, provided you will go tomorrow and
play the proprietor of that house the same
trick".

trick."
Beau paused a moment, as if in thought, then drawing out his card-case and hand-

"I don't know, I'm sure; doctors seem to think so."
"It's awful, ain't it?"
"Terrible."
"A great many die with it?"
"So I've heard."
"Don't you feel alarmed?"
"Why should I?"
"I read somewhere the other day that married men seldom take it, whereas single gentlemen are almost sure to."
"Is that so?" said Mr. Boothby.
"Yes, and it's almost certainly fatal."
"Horrible, ain't it?" said Boothby with a shudder.

shudder.
"I do so hope you won't eatch it, Mr. Boothby," she whispered, tears starting to her eyes. He popped.

Points About the Art of Bootblacking.

[New York Sun.]
"I always remember a man by his boots," continued the bootblack. "I can recollect a pair of boots forever, I guess. That comes of my taking an interest in my profession. There are very few bootblacks who are professors. Now I suppose some men would scrape the mud off your trousers with a knife or rub if in with a brush. I use a corncob, dry and old. It is the best thing to clean off the mud and grease from cloth-topped gaiters in the world. Then I wash the blacking off your shoes, and what won't come off that way I scrape off with a dull knife. After that I use a little oil. That softens up the leather and makes it pliable. It keeps it from cracking. Then I put on the blacking. Not good blacking. Why?"

The fat man replied that it took too long to polish it.

"That's what makes it good. You take There are very few bootblacks who are pro-

him into the water, slammed him against the side of the tank. led him through a complicated quadrille, and finally planted both feet on his eyes and dragged out the worm by main force. Then he blinked twice and was reabsorbed in his problem, while the disgusted troglodyte dived to the bottom and held his breath until after dark.

It is well known to farmers that the

Large River Bullfrogs Catch Ducklings when those fluffy waddlers are led down by the anxious old hen for their first paddle. These are the table variety, whose

A Clever Young Man. [Manchester Times.]

That there is a proper time and place to It looked hurriedly around on all sides sneeze, both when it can be profitably done, doubtless to see if its rival had appeared is evinced by the conduct of a young ensign, yet, and hastened for the raft. It was with-poor and friendless, of the English army. In two feet of it before the other bird ap-He was once attending a grand ball, and peared, and then that came to the surface stood near a duchess. She inadvertently stood near a duchess. She inadvertently uttered an enormous sneeze—in fact, a snort calculated to bring on her the ridicule of the assembled guests. The young ensign took in the situation, received the refrain, and grasping his nose as if to throttle the sneeze, rushed from the room, leaving the guests to suppose that he was the offender. The next day he received a cantain's commission from the received a captain's commission from the duches' husband, with a line from the lady that "It was an ill sneeze did nobody any good." The Devoted Brother on the Back Seat.

[London Press.]
In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a was but one first man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give five pounds for repairs."

Just then a piece of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

Leeking up and seeing how head it was hear Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, it's worse than I thoucht; I'll make it fifty pun,"
"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit him again." The Sign of a New Yorker.

[Somerville Journal.]
Ethel having been to the Harvard commencement exercises was much interested in the subject of birth-marks. Last week

1St. Louis Globe-Democrat,1 "The first time I ever saw a fishing cormorant at work, under the direction of its Chinese master, I thought it was one of the most amusing and at the same time intersting sights imaginable," said Engineer George Dean, who has spent a number of years in China. "I was walking along the Min river one day, soon after arriving in China, and came to a bamboo float or raft moored to the pier of a bridge. I noticed a native squatting on the raft, and saw what at first I thought were a number of ducks grouped at one end of it. They were all faced toward the Chinaman, and he was gazing steadily at them with his hands on his knees. I stopped to see what was going on. Suddenly the man extended his right hand, palm upward, toward one of the birds, which I then saw were not ducks, for the one the Chinaman reached his hand towaddled as briskly as it could toward him, and hopped on the open palm. The man stroked his feathers fondly, rubbed his cheek along its neck, which he kissed now and then, and talked to it in Chinese, evidently in endearing terms. The bird seemed delighted. It laid its head on the Chinaman's arm, rubbed its peculiar bill against his face, and returned all his caresses. This lasted at least a minute, and then the man moved with the bird to the further side of the float, and placed it on the edge. Then for the first time it came to me that this was a Chinese fisherman. tended his right hand, palm upward, to-

FISHING CORMORANTS.

Instructive to Tourists.

How John Chinaman Catches Fish With-

out Any Personal Effort.

A Bright Scheme that Knocks Out

Old Izaac Walton.

edge of the raft it dipped its bill in the water, snapped it together loudly, looked up and down the side of the float, turned its head and fixed its glistening black eyes an instant on its master and then slid beneath the surface without a sound, scarcely leaving a ripple behind it. The Chinaman seated himself again and awaited the reappearance of his bird without any apparent concern or anxiety. The other birds remained standing at the end of the raft, almost motionless and without removing their eyes from their master. The bird that had dived into the water remained beneath the surface for probably a quarter of a minute, and then reappeared, popping almost out of the water as it came up. The lower half of a fish protruded from its mouth. The bird swam straight to the raft, climbed upon it, and, jumping on its master's knee, held its head up for him to remove the fish. The Chinaman pulled the fish from the bird's mouth with one had, while he stroked its neck and plumage with the other, and whispered words of approval. The cormorant shook out its feathers and showed its delight in various ways. Again its master placed it on the edge of the raft, and once more it glided noiselessly in the water. The other birds maintained their stolidity, apparently unmindful of what was going on around them. The cormorant that was fishing appeared in a short time, and again had made a successful dive. The same caressing was gone through with, and the bird was started in the water a third time. It now seemed to be thoroughly warmed up to the work, and went at it with an avidity that showed plainly the pleasure it took in it. The third time it was gone longer than usual, and when it finally came up it had no fish. its head and fixed its glistening black eyes an instant on its master and then slid be

Working With Cormorants.

"When the cormorant was placed on the

It Swam Frantically About in the water, twisting and turning and evincing the greatest distress, but, turn which way it might, it kept its sharp eyes fixed on its master, with an appealing ex-pression. It made no move to approach the raft, and when the Chinaman raised his

pression. It made no move to approach the raft, and when the Chinaman raised his hand and pointed downward with the foreinger the bird dived again, and so quickly that it was gone like a flash. In a few seconds up it came, bearing in its mouth a large fish. This time it swam boldly for the raft, deposited its prey at its master's feet, and showed plainly by the joyfulness of its actions as he stroked its arched neck that it had redeemed itself.

"When the Chinaman placed the third fish in his basket he took the cormorant and placed it in the centre of the raft. It seemed to understand that it had done its work satisfactorily and was entitled to rest, for it strutted proudly away and took up fits position at the other end of the raft. When this was done a great change came over the other birds. Each one straightened itself up to its full height, arched its neck, shook out its feathers and seemed quivering with expectancy. The Chinaman squatted before them as he had done before, eyed them curiously for a noment, and then held out his hand to the largest of the group. It hopped upon the hand, and instantly its companions resumed their listlessness and indifferent attitudes. The Chinaman caressed this bird as he had done the first, but it did not resumed their listlessness and indifferent attitudes. The Chinaman caressed this bird as he had done the first, but it did not resumed their listlessness and indifferent attitudes. The Chinaman caressed this bird as he had done the first, but it did not resumed their listlessness and indifferent attitudes. The Chinaman caressed this bird as he had done the first, but it did not resumed their listlessness and indifferent attitudes. The Chinaman caressed this bird as he had done the first, but it did not resumed their listlessness and indifferent attitudes. The Chinaman caressed this bird as he had done the first, but it did not resumed their listlessness and indifferent attitudes. The Chinaman caressed this bird as he had done the first, but it did not resumed the resumed t

Came Up Without a Fish. It swam about as the other bird had done. but did not exhibit distress or disappoint. knowledge that his hair can't grow, and

other purpose, apparently, than to receive under him by a question or two from a little his signal to dive agam. When this was midget too small to know an idea from a his signal to dive again. When this was given the bird sank below the surface again. It remained below about as long as before, and came up again without a fish. The Chinaman now arose to his feet. He shouted something to the bird, and made an emphatic signal. His anger did not disturb the cormorant in the least. It was apparently an incorrigible servant. It dived deliberately the third time, and once more appeared without adding anything to its master's catch. Then the Chinaman uttered several guttural exclamations, and made a signal by jerking his thumb back over his shoulder. The cormorant swam tantalizingly slow into the raft. Its master caught it by the neck, and dragged it out of the water. He cuffed it several times on the head, and threw it violently down on the bamboos. I thought the poor bird must certainly have the life crushed out of it, but it arose coolly to its feet, and limped sullenly off to where the first cormorant stood, strong in its master's affection and approval. This bird manifested unmistakable delight at the discomfiture of its companion, but the others seemed to notice nothing but the movements of their master. "The Chinaman next held out both hands and took two of the remaining birds atonce. These seemed to appreciate the caresses. They evidently felt that they were to be worked together, and that the competition would result in a greater or less reward. When the signal was given both cut the water and disappeared together. In ten seconds one came up given the bird sank below the surface gooseberry.

It Had a Fish.

peared, and then that came to the striace immediately in front of the first, and also with a fish in its mouth. Before it scored any advantage its rival was even with it in the race. They both reached the raft together and were treated alike by their master. On the second trial they both came to the surface together, but one bird had no fish. When it saw that its rival had been successful it became wild. It threshed about in the water and seized the fish in the other bird's mouth and endeavored to take it away, but a shout and a signal from its master caused it to relinquish its hold. Its rival swam proudly to the raft with its prey, deposited it at its master's feet and received his caresses, while the other bird swam frantically about, waiting to get a signal from the Chinaman to try again. This time the unsuccessful bird was successful, and the other was under the was successful, and the other was under the was successful, and the other was under the first way the little coal-hod that our darling wants to paint, for she fain would decorate it with devices queer and quaint. Hide the dish-pan and the wash-tubs, and like-wise the garden hose.

Or Matilda will adorn them with the lily and the wooden chopping bowl

To concoct the morning corned beef hash, it verses of her soul

To behold a wreath of pansies where she most must cut and slash.

So she scrapes to footant, or she fain would decorate it with devices queer and quaint.

Hide the dish-pan and the wash-tubs, and like-wise the garden hose.

When our Bridget in the morning corned beef hash, it concoct the morning corned beef hash, it so he scrapes to off because the paint might permeate the hash.

So he scrapes to footant.

was successful, and the other was under the ban.

"In this way the Chinaman continued fishing with his birds for hours, and when he ceased for the day he had a half-bushel basket heaped with fish from eight inches to a foot in length. They were a species of herring. As long as I was in China, and making, as I did, many warm friends among the Chinese fishermen, I was never able to ascertain how they trained their birds to fish. They seemed to make a sacred secret of the modus operandi. The cormorant fishing never lost its interest to me or grew memotonous, and I never had a day off from duty that I did not spend a portion of it along some stream where the birds were being worked."

Too Much for His Father. (Scranton Truth.)
A short time ago a gentleman took his

boy's head. The latter was much grieved at his supposed loss, when papa consoled boy's head. The latter was much greved at his supposed loss, when papa consoled him by saying that he would "whistle it back." A little later he whistled and the hat reappeared. Not long after the little lad flung the hat out of the window, shouting: "Now, papa, whistle it back again?" A roar of laughter served to enhance the confusion of papa. A Sight Both Amusing and

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Where It Was Needed.

[Columbus Dispatch.]
A boy threw his hat on the floor,
And was told he must do so no more;
But he did it again, And his fond mother then Used her slipper until he was sore. The boy then looked up askance. And his mother cast down a mad glance: "Do you know now," said she,
"Where your hat ought to be?"
"Yes," he answered, "inside of my pants."

Speech is Silver. (Somerville Journal.) Speech is certainly silver at the telegraph

office. Ten words for a quarter. Tempted.

[Andrew Hedbrook, in July Atlantic.] Yes, I know what you say: Since it cannot be soul to soul, Be it flesh to flesh, as it may; But is earth the whole?

For all earth gives?
"But the past is dead?" At last,
It is all that lives. Which were the nobler goal-

Clean for her kiss

[Philadelphia Call.]
They are debating in Cincinnati whether

Sylvia Devere Have gayly exodusted with their elephantine

ward of their house

put you on the tack
That the sylphs were hermitizing in the secondstory back. Discouraging.

lives by the art or have a chance to save any one else. Love in the Meadow. [R. J. Burdette.]

Her song to June's sweet music sweetness And one thing and another List, how her song with birds and zephyr

With rippling runs of babbling brook contending.
Growls down to G, and then again ascending. Whoops her up mightily. Lo! with her feet the bending daises spurning,

Her queenly head to right nor left a turning, Her Juno eyes, tender yet eager, yearning, Looking for somebody. Eros! She loves him! Note her wakening glances,

With love-born speed how swiftly she advances.

Land! How she bellows! And he—how he

Advice to Young Men. [Fall River Advance.]

Young man you cannot raise an affection in a girl's heart and a moustache on your

Slowly, stilly, softly, now the river creeps along;

[Chicago Ledger.]

Rebuked. [Harvard Advocate.] Once on a summer day

Taking a nap? There in a lovely nook, Slumb'ring she lay. What could a fellow do?

Ah, but I broke the spell! Opened her eyes and-well. Humbly for grace I plead; Sternly she shook her head; "Couldn't you wait," she said

[Chicago Rambler.] ive." We have looked up the matter and Webster's last words in an edition are 'Zymome" and "Zythum." There is some mistake about this last word business.

While the new potato-masher and the kitchen

pans and pots

Are magnificent with butterflies and sweet for
get-me-nots. All our articles of furniture, the ancient and the Are resplendent quite with drapery and bows of brightest hue.

In the house we look about with mingled sorrow

For Matilda is afflicted with the decorative cra A Word to Old Maids.

lot. On an average you have escaped a life composed of about one part happiness and ninety-nine parts misery. Yet, if any of you little son on a railway excursion. The lave a good chance don't let this discourage little fellow looked out of the window, you. A good many think that the occasional when the father slipped the hat off the cases of joy are worth all the misery.

o put chairs or pews in their new church They might compromise on hammocks.

In Vacation. Now the personal department of The Social Gaincement that the Misses Belle and

To absorb the austral atmosphere of Lake Mo-There's a mumness in the shutters of the front-

That declares to you the same has not a tenante'en a mouse.

And there's nothing to be gathered that would

It is figured that only one person out of 5000 who learn to swim ever save their

ee where she comes, across the meadows singing,

Her calf; strayed over in the sheep lot.

lip at the same time. The soul cannot bear two such agonizing strains at the same time.

A man may have a head so stuffed with nent. It kept its eyes on its master, for no yet have his feet knocked clear out from

Cupid, mayhap.
Under a leafy tree,
Whom should I chance to see,
Whom, but my Rosaile,

Could I do else than tell

A Mistake Somewhere,

[S. in Chicago Rambler.] Put away the little coal-hod that our darling

[Kentucky State Journal.]
Elderly maidens, don't mourn over your

Shall a man betray the past To snatch at the moment's bliss, Or to swear I will keep my soul

Valuable Suggestions.

d it.
house," she said under her breath.
tood still for a moment, and one
her the beautiful young girls went
ps. Barbara had never seen such
tes, such splendid dresses before,
almost held her breath as the gay

rolled on.
vill cross the street," said the little
"and then we will be out from the
They went over to the mansion
An honest-looking Irish girl
the steps. She blushed as she saw
ecky, and nodded her head viva-

the house is left with me. I'll where you can see into the ball-

# BARBARA'S TRIUMPHS;

The Fortunes of a Young Artist.

By MARY A. BENISON. AUTHOR OF "THAT HUSBAND OF MINE,"

CHAPTER V.

BARBARA GOES SHOPPING.

Duke, attired in his best, went the next morning to see the editor of the Sun, obtaining permission of his master, who looked very downcast. And need enough he had to look so, when his only son had slept off the fumes of liquor in a police station. Money had bought him off, but a more self-disgusted looking man never drove home in a hired carriage, than Heck Buckler, seated by the side of his almost broken-hearted father. This old man had labored for riches for the sake of his only child, and this was his reward. Riches had come in abundance, both through hard work and inheritance, and he would have given worlds for a son like Duke Gowan. In the mood he was, any request would have been assented to, and so Duke walked to the office of the Sun, early in the morning. The editor was in, and quite alive to the merits of the case. He gave a description of Gabriel Jeko, which left no doubt in Duke's mind with regard to his identity as being the same man who had been in partnership with his grandfather.

"PIl tell you what I'll do," said the editor, "PIl write up the thing. If there are any papers extant, Jecko is not the man to ignore them; no, nor a promise. I don't know where he is, but he may see it for all

papers extant, Jecko is not the man to ignore them; no, nor a promise. I don't know where he is, but he may see it for all that. We have a thousand subscribers in Marion county, and this particular paper will, perhaps, fadl into his hands."

Duke left the office greatly encouraged, and went back to his work with a light heart. Little Barbara, after she had finished her lesson, which she always took about 10 o'clock in the morning, opened the pocket-book which Duke had placed in her work-basket that morning, and counted over the shining dollars. It was almost like limitless wealth to Barbara.

"Only," she whispered. "I wish I didn't have to spend it ail on myself; but Duke said I must, and berhaps Duke is ashamed of me in my shabby clothes."

At this thought all the blood flew to Bab's face and there came a picture between the schining and screen and a little.

of me in my shabby clothes."

At this thought all the blood flew to Bab's face and there came a picture before her, shining and serene, and a little impertinent in its condescending attitude. of Dora Dutton, the banker's only child. Of course she did not dream of comparing herself with her, but it surely must be pleasant to dress in dainty clothing, to look and feel the equal of the best.

"But of course I can't do that; I ought to be ashamed of myself for thinking of it, and poor grandpa so feeble—though the doctor said this morning he might live for years: Mme. Socky told me so." Yes, but the little Russian did not add the rest of the speech, which was to the import that he might die at any moment, and this he looked for rather than the other. She pitied the hopeful child too much. To tell the truth, the little woman had taken Barbara right into her heart. Had she not once had such a child, whom the good God had called to heaven?

So Barbara ran up-stairs, very lighthearted, to have a conference with the dressmaker, who gave her a little advice.

"You get what I tell you," said the woman, stitehing away as she talked, for she had no time to lose, "and I will make it up without any cost to you. Not a word—I have long wanted to do something for you, child. How many times have you ran up stairs for me, till your little feet must have ached, to bring me milk and bread, and other things. Oh, I don't forget. Put more money in the goods; now mind what I tell you—don't get things because they are cheap."

Barbara feltvery much like singing as she left the house, and she was rather surprised.

cheap."

Barbara felt very much like singing as she left the house, and she was rather surprised to see Mrs. Pontus, the dressmaker, coming down the stairs after her, with her old green veil tied over her old brown hat, and her Sunday gown, well brushed and her gloves all loose and wrinkled.

"I thought I needed the air, and so I would go with you as far as Harvey's. That's where I get all my trimmings. Most of my customers go there. I need some buttons, too."

She spoke so very fast that Barbara could

spoke so very fast that Barbara could ardly understand her.
"I didn't dream of going to any of those
fashionable stores," she said.

when even the other located to calculate for which the finite many contributions are the state of the calculation of the calcul

"Only \$1, my dear—they're only tips, and ot ostriches—but a great deal can be done ith tips."
"But \$10!—for a feather!"

not ostriches—but a great deal can be done with tips."

"But \$10!—for a feather!"

"My dear, I've seen feathers cost twenty, but they are for rich folks," said Mrs. Pontus, while the banker's wife examined the ostrich, and being satisfied that its quality was good, paid for it on the spot.

"Do let's go home," said Barbara. She began to feel as if she didn't care for money, unless she had a great deal, and it made her uncomfortable to realize that she felt so. They left the place with their bundles, not many in all, and out of the shadow of the splendid shop Barbara began to feel more comfortable. She had bought two tablecloths and some cotton goods, and had really all the worth of her money, besides having purchased at a bargain a charming necktie for Duke.

"I don't see what makes that girl's face haunt me so," said Barbara, when she had put all her purchases away, and sent off the woman who often stayed by grandpa when Barbara went out to shop, with a few pennies for her kindness. "I don't like her, I'm sure, and I like her less than ever now. She wouldn't even know me, and she talked to us that might as if she had known us all her life. I'm sure she can't have forgotten."

"See here, Bab," said Duke, when he came home, "I've got a little business that will keep me at the shop pretty late. Will you mind?"

"I don't mind anything, Duke, you know,

mind?"
"I don't mind anything, Duke, you know, if it's for your good."
"What a darling little Barbara you are!' he said, kissing her soft rosy cheek; "a dear little unselfish darling!"
"Sometimes I think I'm awfully selfish, Duke," and then she told him of the incidents of the day and showed him her purchases.

cidents of the day and showed him her purchases.

"You couldn't have done better, and it's lucky that Mrs. Pontus assisted your inexperience. As for that trifling girl, she's lighter than the feather she bought, a good deal, and not really worth as much. I wouldn't allow it to worry me. I might meet her twenty times a day and I wouldn't let her see that I remembered her at all. I really think I could worry her a little."

"Yes, because you are a man and handsome," said Barbara.

"Come, come, no flattery, Bab," he laughed back, flushing. "I don't care about being handsome to any one but you and grandpa."

"And the lookingclass." said the girl.

being handsome to any one but you and grandpa."

"And the lookingglass," said the girl, archly. "Somebody is very careful about the set of his moustache on Sundays. Did you see the editor, Duke?"

"Yes, and there's to be something in tomorrow's paper; he promised me."

"Poor grandpal if he only knew it!" said Bah.

morrow's paper; he promised me."

"Poor grandpal if he only knew it!" said Bab.

"It wouldn't do him any good, dear, and might worry him if nothing came of it. You know nothing may come of it, for the simple reason that Gabriel Jecko may never see it. Well, good night—'I'l try to be home by ten. Get the good little Russian to come up and sit with you. She's always glad to do it," and he was off.

Buckler's warehouse was in the western section of the city. It took in the greater part of a square, with its shops and machinery. The room in which Duke worked was on the ground floor and had three large windows facing to the east.

Duke unlocked the door with a heavy key, and once inside locked himself in. Then he went a few steps to the left, still in the dark, found matches and lighted a lamp. With this he went across the room, opened a closet door and lifted something out. Then he gathered some tools around him and began whistling cheerfully to himself. The great room was in a shadow, except that little cerner, and it all looked very solitary and very gloomy.

Suddenly he stopped whistling and looked round. Somebody seemed clamoring at the door. Who could it be?

Duke caught up a cloth and covered over what he was working upon, then went to the door.

A man almost fell upon him as he opened "For God's sake save me, Duke," said Heck Buckley. "I'm afraid I've killed

Somebody."

Duke took precautions to fasten the door, then he turned and faced his friend. CHAPTER VI. A GREAT SURPRISE.

"Now what is it? You're not quite sober "Now what is it? You're not quite soler yet," he said.
"'No—it takes me a good while, this time.
Oh, Duke! save me from myself!"
"I can't do that," said Duke, "when you persist in being your own enemy. No one but God and Heek Buckler can do you that service. What do you mean about killing somebody?"

"Come and see," said Duke, his face "We'll see, when tomorrow comes," and heavy circles round her eyes and it made she was obliged to be content. "Come and see, said Duke, his face lighting up.
"You are getting more and more am-bitious," said Heck as they went over to the corner. "Will you let Barton see that? He's the best artist in town."
"I don't know," said Duke; "perhaps."
"You can sell that at a high figure," said

by 10. You've cheated me out of two working hours."

"I'm awfully sorry," said Heck. "If I'll be good, you'll let me come and see you some time, I'm sure."

"Let me see you good first," said Duke, pleasantly. "It's in you, Heck," he added, earnestly. "The making of a first-class man is in you. Why don't you try?"

"By Jove—I will!" said Heck, solemnly. Duke walked with Heck to his father's house, and saw him safely inside the door. He had not gone far after leaving him before he heard footsteps that seemed to be dogging him. He turned, and by the light of a street lamp saw old Mr. Buckler.

"Did you wish to speak to me, sir?" he asked.

"Well Idon't object," said the men lift.

asked.

"Well, I don't object," said the man, lifting his hat and pushing back his gray hair.

"I've been watching round, I don't mind telling you, to see what you were doing at the shop after hours. To teil you the truth, I had locked myself in with my private key. Now, what do you say?"

"I say," said Duke, hotly—"I should say to a younger man, it wasn't exactly honorable."

able."
"Well, I admit it," said his employer, walking up closer, "and yet, do you know, I'm glad I stayed."
"You were there all the time, then?"
"Yes, all the time."
"And you saw"—Duke stopped breath-less.

I saw and heard more than I bargained, "said the old man, solemnly. "Gowan, you save that boy?" I don't know, sir," said Duke, much socted, as the old gentleman paused, put hand on his shoulder and looked hagdly into his eyes. I've slaved and toiled for him," contint the old man. "Nobody knows how d, nobody can tell how much I love him. 's all I've got, and he's nearly breaking heart." He shook his head mournly. Duke knew not what to say. It med as if he had never pitied any one much.

seemed as it he had never pitted any one so much.

"With all my money, I'm a miserable man. Gowan. If Heck was like you—oh, heavens!" he groaned, "I'd be glad to be poor. I don't care for the money for myself—it was all for him. And then, your work, you know. I confess it astonished me, though I always thought you'd a deal of genius, you're so different from other chaps, and it puts an idea in my head that may be a good one."

She spoke so very last that barbard counders and a specific some body?"

"I didn't dream of going to any of those fashionable stores," she said.

"O, yes; that's where you get bargains, and may be I can get one for you. They all know me. I've shopped there for years, and one of the clerks is my sister's son. She's dead, you know, and he's a very good boy, and is going up. He was cash-boy first, and now he's at the woollen counter. Sometimes he puts pieces away—they're allowed to—remnants, you know."

Barbara drew a long breath. It frightened her to go into that uptown place, where even the clerks looked too dainty for any work, and in her old-fashioned clothes, with this thin, shabby-looking little dressmaker; but she could not refuse the kind offer, and so she walked sliently on,

They had got to the door just as a splendid carriage drove up, and Dora and Mrs. Dutton stepped out, looking like people

CHAPTER VII.

neavy circles round her eyes, and it made his heart ache.

One evening Mme. Socky came upstairs, at his solicitation, and wiled Bab away. She coaxed her to put on her hat and cloak, for the nights were cold now, and walk with her. It was a superb moonlight night, and the child felt her spirits rise as she went out under the grand sky, and felt the cold, pure air on her checks. As if by chance, Mme. Socky led the way to Eustace square. Long before they turned the corner, the soft notes of a string band filled all the space about with melody, and in a moment they were in the midst of it all—music, flowers, dancing—a long line of carriages, from which were descending richly dressed young ladies, who walked on the fine carpet spread out on the pavement, and disappeared into the brilliantly lighted interior of the "house beautiful," as Barbara called it.

"It's my house "sho said under her breath." DORA DUTTON'S PARTY. "Well, papa, what is it? You look so smiling!"
So spoke Dora Dutton, looking up over her coifee cup, then setting it down, and daintily poising an erg. She liked to look picturesque in the morning, and spared no pains or expense to do so. Her pale pink pongee wrap was exceedingly becoming; so were the buds at her throat. Her father liked to see her at the breakfast table; it was the only time she looked really pretty, because her costumes were fitted to her style. Sweet samplicity, however, had sway only in the early part of the day. All her other dressing was elaborate enough for a woman of 40.

cup for her husband.

"O. ves," and he read:
"If Gabriel Jecko will write to his former partner, residing at present in Ox row, this city, he will confer a benefit. Address John Athol Gowan, formerly superintendent of the Dexter Mining Company."
"Well, there's nothing very strange about that," said the banker's wife, as she handed him the cup. him the cup.
"You don't recognize the name, then, mamma?" said Dora, with a very cunning

ma''ma?" said Dora, with a very culning smile.

"To be sure not. How am I to know all the names of all the ordinary people spoken of in a morning newspaper?"

"Yes: I suppose they are ordinary people," said Dora, toying with her spoon and looking vaguely into her coffee-cup, "or they wouldn't live in Ox row."

"Seems to me, Dora, you talk a great deal about Ox row," said her mother, severely.

"Why, hasn't papa just read about it?" asked Dora, flushing angrily.

"It was once a very stylish place, my dear." said the banker, putting aside his paper.

paper. O. I dare say in the days of the aborigines, said his wife. "But pray tell us how those few lines brought back old memo-

ines," said his wife. "But pray tell us how those few lines brought back old memories?"

"Why, I have often met Gabriel Jecko. He was a singular and interesting man. You know I have had some Western experience."

"And his partner by the name of Gowan, did you know him?" asked Dora.

"I don't think I ever met him. Probably he had left before I knew this Gabriel."

"Gabriel must have been a foreigner," said Mrs. Dutton.

"Yes, he was; talked very poor English when I knew him. He has proved himself the right metal, however; dogged preseverance has done much in his case."

"And the young fellow who comes from Buckler's to do the furniture mending here, I suppose he is one of that family," said Mrs. Dutton.

"Yes, I didn't think of that," said the banker, getting ready to rise from the table. "Yee noticed that young man more than once. He seems—well, not exactly above his calling, but like one who could rise in the world if he had a chance."

"That's ridiculous," said his wife. "You have such queer ideas about folks you know nothing of. A mechanic is simply a mechanic."

"And just as good as anybody else. I be-

orce. He seems—well, not exactly above in the season of the season of the season of the season of the season invitations of the party it's her birthly and stationed himself, and Heck, unconsidered in the season of the season invitations were season of the season of the season invitations were season of the season invitations were season of the season of the season invitations were season of the season invitations to season invitations were season of the season invitations to season of the season invitations were season of the season invitations to season of the season invitations were season of the season invitations were season of the season invitation to go and the season of the season invitation to go and the season of the season invitation to go and the season of the season invitation to go and th

BRITISH OFFICEHOLDERS.

How the Aristocracy Have Feathered Their Nests.

And Can Sing: "It's Something Like a Fulfiling the Prophecies,

When All the First Families Hold All the Best Offices."

The advocates of civil-service reform are specially fond of drawing the illustration the efficiency of the methods from the British service. It will be interesting to point out that while the acts relating to the civil service of Great Britain—so far as they affect the minor offices—are exceedingly well calculated to secure efficiency and to reduce the patronage of officials in higher places, and the "influence" of persons in high social life, there is a vast amount of patronage which yet clings to the aristocracy.

"The more you examine this matter," said John Bright in 1858, "the more you will come to the conclusion I have arrived at that the publis convice is making was carried on in ancient days!"

"You are enthusiastic about it?"

"You are on the worked at it all my life."

"There are a few who come occasionally to look about the yard. When we burn, there is generally a crowd."

"The clay is dug in the fall, from a pit or bank. It takes from six to eight weeks to accomplish that, according to the amount of bricks to be made the following season. It is hard and tiresome work. A man is allowed a day's pay for eight hours, in this part of the business. After the clay is dug, there is little or nothing to be done until spring."

will come to the conclusion I have arrived at that the public service is neither more

raised the glasses again, after ky had used them, and uttered an 'Oh! there he is?"
'Who. miss?" asked the girl.
'I don't know—a gentleman standing at a piano, his face this way."
The girl used the glasses.
'Oh! that's Mr. Dutton," she said, "His ughter gives the party; it's her birthy."

The Patriotic Officeholder
spoken of by Hosea Bigelow:
They've always loved their kintry sence
Their eye-t-eth filled their sockets;
And John Bull they must reverence,
Particul'y his pockets.
Of course in noting these offices and the amount of money taken by members of aristocratic families it should not be forgotten that a great deal of it is not open to criticism at all. It may be safely assumed that service in the British army is not a sinecure, and that the money received therefrom for any rank below that of colonel has always been a mere mockery of pay.

In the same way relatives who have been avored with situations in the church canot always, even by the wild stretches of adical imagination, be said to draw their iving from the public. Private endownents have about as much to do with their "fat" livings as public revenues.

The same remark applies to other situations. It must be evident and should be stated in fairness, that the "relations of the aristocracy to the public service" shows that they receive the lion's share of the public "plunder." But that mere statement does not cover all the points, nor does it tend to discriminate between services only adequately recompensed, and "We have to refuse men nearly every day during our season. When they are out of a job they ome to us for one."

"I suppose setting is difficult?"
"Ves: a man has to work several years in side, and they are raised on edge. This is ide, and they are raised on edge. This is side, and they are raised on edge. This is side, and they are raised on edge. This is ide, and they are raised on edge. This is identified and the treatment of the public service should be added to the about provide and the public service and the public service and the publ

pay is doubtful. There is not the least doubt, however, that the fat things John Bull pays for goes largely to the rich and aristocratic class.

Burned Into Bricks.

With bricks under our feet, on the sideblocks and residences they are common are made. The following conversation with the foreman of a "yard" in a neigh

Some people suppose bricks are always ed, but their original color is grey, and i s by burning that their color is changed

begin?"
"About the middle of April or the first of

May, according to the weather. First, the yard has to be levelled. This list done by scraping, sanding and rolling. The shed has to be repaired, if needed, after the last year's work, and the machines and moulds looked after. It takes several men from one to two weeks to get ready. Then the clay is to be wheeled into a pit back of the machine.

The state of the s

How They Are Mixed Moulded and But an Old Bach. in Love With the Pretty Planets.

enough to cause a desire, to know how they Prof. Nichols' Theory That This Whirling

Sphere is a Living Creature. Man a Parasite and Volcanoes a

Kind of Monster Measles.

NEW YORK, July 14.-Henry Nichols, or, as he now calls himself, "Professor" Henry Nichols, says the World, has been at differlished as a kind of carpenter in a little frame house in the extreme upper part of the city. No one, perhaps, would ever have known Professor Nichols or his wonderful

conlege protessors and with astronomers, and not one was able to meet my arguments."

"And your proofs are"—

"Well, take the tides, for instance. Every living creature breathes, doesn't it? The bigger he is the less frequently he breathes. A man will take breath twenty times a minutes, while an elephant, or even a horse, breathes much less frequently. The mastodon used to breathe only once in five mmutes. So the big earth breathes only once in twelve hours, or twice a day. You can tell when it takes breath by the tides. Twice a day all over the world they recede and advance. You may ask, why doesn't the land move as well as the water? Because if you will look at the map you will find that the United States, Canada and all of Europe correspond to the upper part of the earth's body, while the water represents the abdomen or flexible parts. Of course the softer or less bony parts yield to pressure more readily."

"Then the mouth of this world of ours you would place at the North pole?"

"Exactly. If I am successful in raising a fund of \$60,000 I shall go to the pole and prove that an opening 100 miles wide exists. I shall find that the earth feeds upon star dust, stray meteors, lost comets, and perhaps some etheric substances of which we know nothing at present. The ice and snow about the pole go to prove my theory. As in winter you see men with their beards covered with frost and snow from their congealed breath, so the earth's warm breath freezes."

"Is its breath warm, then?"

"Look at Vesuvius and answer the question yourself, or at the hot springs of Little Rock, Ark. Volcances are running sores on the earth's body, eruptions, pimples, or a kind of monster measles. Earthquakes are the throes of our planet in the pains of colic or of disease."

"Then what relations have men with the

take it, but indeed \$100 is too much. Will you send it round with the bill?"

"Certainly, madam," said the smiling clerk.
"O! mamma, see here!—what a lovely ostrich, and—only \$10! Lib Poynton gave \$315 for hers. Just the shade for my new hat!"

Barbara looked aghast.
"What are you thinking of, Duke?" asked barbara. "Do you know you are looking at me so queerly?" buke laughed.
"Duke laughed.
"I was thinking of something I am going to telly out," he said.
"I hate myself," said Heck." "Well, perhaps we have talked of one unworthy personage enough for tonight. What are you at work on pow" "Not now, little Balb." "Well, then, tomorrow?"

"HOW'S TRADE?"

HE SAVED TWO LIVES,

for His Herolsm.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

Last Six Months.

Poetry of Motion Superseded by the

Calcium Discovery of Personal Charm.

From Montes and Essler to Billie Barlow.

Degrading Effect Upon Men and Women.

NEW YORK, July 18.—In this city, the metropolis of the Western continent, 150 girls, more or less, four-fifths naked and half a dozen so indecently clad as to almost excite surprise, earn their bread and butter and beer by posing on the stage. A great many years ago Lola Montez danced upon our stage, and years before that Fanny Elssler delighted our parents with her notably graceful pirouettings. They wore white dresses made of exquisite material, with fluffy underskirts which stood out like radii from the body centre. So graceful were they in every movement, so charming to the eve was every pose, that habitues of the theatre were delighted. The "poetry of motion" it was called. In those days it was regarded as wicked to go to the theatre. The play-house was considered the gate of hell. Robust dramas, sparkling comedies, roaring farces and grand tragedies occupied the boards of all first-class theatres, and it was no uncommon thing to have an evening's entertainment consist of a farce, a dance, a comedy, with a heavy tragedy as a wind-up. Spectacle pure and simple was unknown. As an adjunct to plays it was now and then indulged in, particularly in large theatres like the Boston Theatre, or Bowery Theatre here. All that is changed. With very few exceptions public attention now is attracted to diluted, wishywashy farce on the one hand and to nude

spectacles on the other. A young gentleman writing from Boston to a weekly paper here condoles with THE GLOBE, and gives me a terrible thrust, saying that "Howard is indulging of late in reminiscences of the past." It would gratify me much if I could give reminiscences of the future; but until I can turn two and two to five, my amiable friend must be content to let me write my own letters in my own way, while he attends to his critical labor in his own and certainly his unique

I thought as I sat this evening in a box with some friends from Mexico looking at a spectacle of great popularity in this city, involving the services of about fifty comely, well-shaped girls, how degrading the influence of such stage pictures must of necessity be. As we passed out, the performance being ended, a very pretty girl not more than 17 or 18 said to her companion. "What lovely legs she had," and later on to her friend she said, "I never saw such hips in my life," The speaker was a young, comely, modestappearing girl. Her companions were an elderly lady, apparently her mother, and a friend possibly two or three years her senior. She had been sutting nearly three hours in the heated atmosphere of this theatre watching girls whose every endeavor seemed to be to exhibit what they were pleased to call their

skipled and humiled. The public very charms," and to unveil every possible get atable portion of their physique. This challenged, the young girl in front, a type I contend of thousands of young girls in front, set her wits to work to detect the beauty of this, the special good points of that, the rare attractiveness of the other. What more natural than that this train of thought should run through her youthful mind; "This girl is looked at with admiration by my father and my mother and my sister, and by all of these young gentlemen I see about me, because she has pretty legs and shapely hips." There is

No Pretence of Concealment about it. The girls come to the front in the full glare of the calcum light, with blazings of the footlights aiding most exact disclosures. They pose, they attituding, they twist and turn and contort, not with grace, not with the poetry of motion that made an Essler or a Montez a welcome apparition before our parents' eyes, but with a something of audacity which years ago would have been considered immodest to say the least. Now there are two kinds of women. Those who thus exhibit themselves, and those who go to see them. Upon both the effect of the young women themselves are not chosen because they are graceful, but because they are tall, well built, can sing so-so and have that physical pluck and endurance without which they couldn't stand the pressure put upon them a Isingle season. Some of them are admired for their beauty. Others for their necks and shoulders; others for their necks and shoulders; others for their areas and season as straighforwardly as he would those of a brose or a Jersey cow. One of the brights and as straighforwardly as he would those of a horse or a Jersey cow. One of the brights and as straighforwardly as he would those of a horse or a Jersey cow. One of the brights and should be pressure put upon them a lisingle season, some of them are admired for their senders of the feet of the part of the proposal as straighforwardly as he would those of a brose or a Je

some of them are admired for their cross and least flowers of the control of the carry and least flowers of the control of the

get to that, I say, I will run briefly through the ballet gamut and show you how little by little the bad seed sown by the "Black Crook" ballet, way back in 1863, has in 1885 blossomed out into this perfect harvest of disgraceful exhibition. I told you in my last letter how the "Black Crook" bounded upon the nimble less of pretty Crock" ballet, way back in 1863, has in 1863 blossomed out into this perfect harvest of disgraceful exhibition. I told you in my last letter how the "Black Crock" bounded upon the nimble legs of pretty ballet girls into popularity, but those ballet girls were ballet girls, as distinguished from the chorus girls of today, that is, they danced, while those who fill the ballet, as it is called today, pose and sing. The "Black Crock" girls wore the old-time ballet costume, low neck, short sleeves, short skirts. But there was also at that time what are now called chorus girls, who marched and counter-marched in an Amazonian drill led by Pauline Markham. These girls wore coats of nail and leggings of mail and helmets. They carried shields and swords or spears or banners. They were a treat to the eye. Their manœuvres were performed with the precision of military drill. The dancing was dancing, not hopping and skipping. So far so good. One night Miss 'Betty Rigl, a very great favorite with the andrence and a first-class premier danseusa, electrified the town by coming out in what was called the "demon dance," in a skin tight costume, clean cut vermillion. With the exception of her face, not a single inch of her person was exposed, yet so bizarre, outre, unexpected, was the disclosure of this exquisitely built woman in a skin-tight dress that nothing under heavens but ker personal popularity saved her the disgrace of being hissed from the stage. Betty was modesty personified. She had a broad, good-natured German face, as honest as the day, happy disposition, full of life and graceful as a fawn, but it required every element of her charming and pronounced personality to make her continuing on that stage a possibility. From that moment, in my mind, dates the decadence of stage morality in that particular direction. The followed, and a different grade of girls got in. The ballet girls was changed in a marked degree. There was less ballet dancing and more marching, less pirouetting and too discipline and more grouping, more

Respectable Women Refused to Go to these exhibitions. In their pure eyes they were very much like the model artist exhibitions which disgraced our city som twenty years ago, but when they found that their husbands and their rathers, and their rothers and their lovers liked that sort of thing they went, and, little by little, after awhile the audiences in Niblo's Garden, which at one time were four-fifths men and boys, assumed the customary look of metropolitan gatherings, and women were as regular in their patronage as men. Well, this sort of thing, went on and on until "Sardanapalus" was brought out in Booth's Theatre as far along as October, 1876. Before that picture the glories of the "Black Crook" were absolutely paled. Money was unstintingly lavished upon costumes and appointments. We had seen many marches in spectacles of that nature, so many in fact that it seemed rather venturesome to attempt a new one, but the new one was a corker. There were over 300 people in it. The intricacies of the marches and counter marches, and the novel evolutionary procedure, varied and colored by rainbow calciums, combined to make the scenes miracles of æsthetic beauty. At the grand dress rehearsal some 3000 people were invited. Hours were spent in elaborating details which seemed correct to the inexperienced eye, and scores of cuttersup had half a dozen fits thing they went, and, little by little, after

3000 people were invited. Hours were spent in elaborating details which seemed correct to the inexperienced eye, and scores of cutters-up had half a dozen fits each before the ballet master pronounced all right. I never saw such a scene in my life. Such gymnastics were never displayed on a New York stage before. Palladino was the name of a jolly little girl, who by sheer spunk and drive and extraordinary leg power jumped into public favor the first night of her appearance. She had a mother—they all have—who guarded her with jealous care. She was short and fat, with plump figure, large black eyes and a very pleasant manner. Her English consisted of "fine day," "more money," "new dress," "good night." She and the others gave us illustrations of the new style of dancing, but, gems as their performances were, they were relegated to the back ground in the presence of the entire chorus as it posed and grouped in a wild scramble under the rainbow hues of the ever-changing calcium. A rollycking, dancing mob skipped and jumped, in a kind of a la tarantella, which every soon divided in its estimate of the relative attractiveness of the two sets. A few admired the realty entired the realty entired the realty entired dancing. Palla

Rigi to exhibitions which I can show you today in first-class theatres in New York City. I don't want to be invidious. I won't mention names, but the fact is that there are two ladies, who in private life I understand are very quiet, well-behaved respectable, self-respecting women, who appear nightly on the public stage in this city in costumes that years ago we would have thought disgraceful in a bagnio, which would not be permitted upon the floor of the wildest masked ball ever seen in this country, which no gentleman, attended by ladies, likes to have paræded before him. They are not poor chorus girls either.

midst of this howling satyrate, applauding, smiling, enjoying the nondescripts who awkwardly wrestle with harmonies, but gracefully extend a well-shaped leg, or defiantly turn their backs to show their dimples to the audience, it is worse. And yet, this is what we have come to. Young men don't enjoy Shakespeare, old English men don't enjoy Shakespeare. old English comedies are not racy enough for them, even blood-and-thunder dramas can't curdle a drop of their milk and water blood. What they want is the salacious spectacle, the brilliant ballet and the cheeky chorus. How do you like the picture?

Points. Our Mexican brothers are having a good time under convoy of Amos Cummings president of the Press Club.

president of the Press Club.

I heard direct from John McCullough yesterday. I regret extremely to say that his case is hopeless. He has lost care of himself in certain physical directions which settles the matter beyond peradventure. Captain Connor of the St. James Hotel finally came to the front and did what his wife and children, one of whom is 35 years of age and another 28, should have done a year ago, two years ago,—paid for his care for thirteen weeks in advance. The regular price is \$25 a week, but if a patient has a special nurse it is \$15 more. Say the whole expense for taking care of him is \$50 a week. He is said to be worth \$60,000 or \$100,000, and his relatives, who never did a solitary thing for him, are now kicking against this expense. In other words, they contend that the man who made all this money ought to be taken over to Pennsylvania and put into a cheap seven or eight dollars a week asylum, so that when he does die they may have a little more of his cash to divide! It is infamous, and if the courts of Pennsylvania decide that these relatives are to have the control of John's affairs, I give full public notice that I shall start a subscription, the result of which will be that our glorious friend and most virile actor shall end his days in comfort and in pecuniary ease, despite his friends and relatives.

John T. Raymond will soon begin rehears-

ves. John T. Raymond will soon begin rehears-

Myra Goodwin opens Bartley Campton.
Theatre early in August.
Nanon has caught on, and the critics ought to find something better to write about than Billee Barlow's legs and undress.
Weather brutal. In fact this has been the most infamous week of the season. Even the clergy rest from their labors.

Howard.

tion of Problem No. 11-A Double

Dummy. Owing to the illness of the editor of this department no "whist table" appeared last week, so the correspondence has all hung over. Among the matters intended for some of the questions propounded by Mr. Cook three weeks ago. The call for opinions from experience brought several communications, which, together with all the further light that is at hand, will be made use of in

cations, which, together with all the further light that is at hand, will be made use of in making answer.

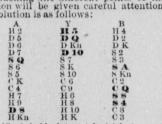
First—Holding only either king or queen and a low card in any plain suit, shall I play my king or queen second hand upon a low card led? The letters received agree, almost without exception, that the losses entailed by playing king or queen second-hand are far more numerous than the gains. There are several weighty reasons for this, which suggest themselves at once. First, by putting on the king or the queen you expose your weakness to your opponents. Secondly, your right-hand adversary will have an opportunity to finesse next round. Thirdly, your partner's chances of winning the trick are as great as those of your left-hand adversary, without your taking the chances of sacrificing your high card. The only common case in which you would be justified in putting on the king or the queen second-hand, if you held one small card only besides, is when the condition of a hand makes it imperative that you should snatch at any opportunity of getting the lead, when, for example, you might wish to lead trumps or stop a lead of trumps. The reasons for refusing to play the king apply with added emphasis to the play of the queen, for in the latter instance either the ace or the king or both must lie to the left.

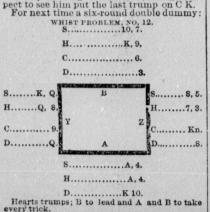
queen, for in the latter instance either the ace or the king or both must lie to the left of A, so that if the third hand cannot win the trick the fourth can.

Second—Would you lay it down as a general rule—that one is always to lead trumps when he holds five? The general rule that one should lead trumps when he holds five? The general rule that one should lead trumps when he holds five? The general rule that one should lead trumps when he holds five? The general rule that one should lead trumps when he holds five is a sound one, but it is by no means so emphatic and sweeping that it should always be followed. If, for example, your hand contains five small trumps and five small trumps with four middling cards of one plain suit and four bad cards of another, it is not generally deemed worth while to lead trumps right out. One correspondent expresses his opinion as follows: "With five trumps you must have a short plain suit on which you can use one or two small trumps; but I think it much more important, if your partner shows a pretty strong hand, to take out the trumps for his sake rather than to keep them for trumping the enemy's suit." The remaining two questions will be treated next week.

Problem No. 11 has apparently not been

week.
Problem No. 11 has apparently not been Problem No. 11 has apparently not been grappled with with satisfactory results by the usual number of correspondents, but in several instances there has been a large amount of time and hard labor devoted to it till the players have finally made up their minds that, let A and B play the very best they can, Y and Z must get nine tricks at least. The solution is characterized by shrewd playing, especially on the part of A and B. Exception will very likely be taken to one or more of these strokes, but this column is open for the discussion of just such questions, so that any communication touching the different points of this solution will be given careful attention. The solution is as follows:





Tells Us About a Noted Boston Man.

Who Was a Printer, Named Ben Franklin.

How Ben Started and Got On in Life.

How He Ran a Paper, Studied Lightning,

And How He Shocked the King of England.

Towns of the Republican candidate, whoever he may be. Little Mayor Lowe has no chance, not even in his own mind, and a mighty small chance it would have to be to get in there.

If no news is good news, the newspapers of today are filled with good news.
Joe Polk and "Mixed Pickles" will soon be seen in this city.
Sadie Martinot is called the Theo of America. Nonsense. Sadie is bright and attractive and cunning, but she has no chia. He voice is on a par with Theo's, but that ends it.

Myra Goodwin opens Bartley Campbell's Theatre early in August.

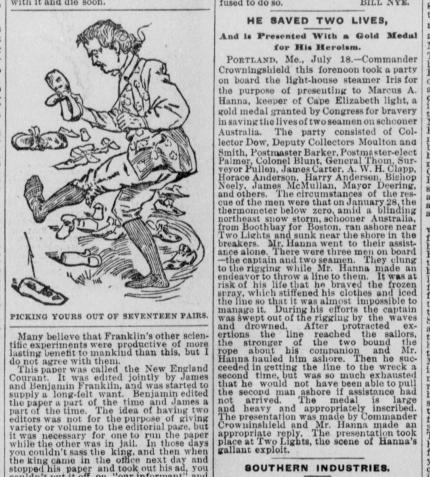
Nanon has caught on, and the critics ought to find something better to write about than Billee Barlow's legs and undress.

We will have a very interesting fight for governor this fall. Governor Hill wants it for vindication: Ed Cooper wants it as a stepping-stone; Flower wants it as a stepping-stone; Flower wants it on geueral principles. Of all the Democrats named I should favor Hill wants it for vindication: Ed Cooper wants it as a stepping-stone; Flower wants it on geueral principles. Of all the Democrats named I should favor Hill wants it for vindication: Ed Cooper wants it as as stepping-stone; Flower wants it on geueral principles. Of all the Democrats named I should favor Hill wants it for vindication: Ed Cooper wants it as as stepping-stone; Flower wants it on geueral principles. Of all the Democrats named I should favor Hill wants it as an offensive partison. If there is anything that Democrats want in this city and this the is seventeen children had not come to bless the home of Benjamin's parents, they would have been childless. Think of getting up in the morning and picking out your shoes and stockings from among seventeen pairs of them. Imagine yourself a child, gentle reader, in a family where you would be called upon, every morning, to select your own cud of spruce gum from a collection of seventeen similar cuds stuck on the window sill. And yet B. Franklin in never murmured or repined. He desired to go to sea, and to avoid this, he was apprinter. It is s Franklin at this time invented the deadly weapon known as the printer's towel. He found that a common crash towel could be saturated with glue, molasses, antimony, concentrated lye and roller composition, and that after a few years of time and perspiration it could harden so that the "Constant Reader" or "Veritas" could be stabbed with it and die soon.

It is claimed that no, he would have to go back to America or his wife might get uneasy about him.

Franklin wrote "Poor Richard's Almanac" in 1732-57, and it was republished in England. Benjamin Franklin had but one soon and his name was William. William was an illegitimate son, and though he lived to be quite an old man, he never got over it entirely, but continued to be but an illegitimate son all his life. Everybody urged him to do differently, but he steadily refused to do so.

BILL NYE. Questions of June 29 Answered-Solu- stant Reader" or "Veritas" could be stabbed





ARRESTING AN EDITOR IN FOREFATHERS'



TUGGING AT THE PRESS.

At the age of 17, Ben got disgusted with his brother, and went to Phlladelphia and New York, where he got a chance to "sub" for a few weeks, and then got a regular "sit." Franklin was a good printer, and finally got to be a foreman. He made an excellent foreman, sitting by the hour in the composing room and spitting on the stone, while he cussed the make up and press work of the other papers. Then he would go into the editorial rooms and scare the editors to death with a wild shrick for more copy. He knew just how to conduct himself as a foreman, so that strangers would think he owned the paper. In 1730, at the age of 24, Franklin married and established the Pennsylvania Gazette. He was then regarded as a great man, and most every one took his paper. Franklin grew to be a great journalist, and spelled hard words with great fluency. He never tried to be a humorist in any of his

SHE MARRIED A GAMBLER.

him.

Along about 1746 he began to study the construction and habits of lightning, and inserted a local in his paper, in which he said that he would be obliged to any of his readers who might notice any new or odd specimens of lightning, if they would send them in to the Gazette office by express for examination. Every time there was a thunder storm, Franklin would tell the foreman to edit the paper, and armed with a string and an old fruit jar, he would go out on the hills and get chough lightning for a mess.

She Eloped as Her Dear Friend, Victoria mess.

mess.

In 1753 Franklin was made postmastergeneral of the colonies. He made a good
postmaster-general, and people say there
were less mistakes in distributing
their mail than there has ever been since.
If a man mailed a letter in those days, old
Ben Franklin sawthat it went where it was
addressed.

Morosini, Had Done.

Her Husband Wounds Her and
Then Shoots Himself.

New York, July 15.—"Send for a priest; I am shot and dying." This is what Mrs. Adele Erwin shouted as she ran through the ladies' parlor of the Allman House on Broadway and Tenth street this afternoon. She staggered into the rooms of Miss S. C. Brown, the proprietress of the hotel where she sank upon the floor. A moment later a pistol report was heard on the floor above followed by the sound of a falling body. A policeman ran out of the house and in a few moments an ambulance from Eellevue Hospital rattled to the door. A tall, fine-looking man was carried down

stairs, put into it and carried away.

Patrick O'Thayne a wealthy man, has a large laundry establishment at Nos. 52 and 54 Grove street, and lived with his family 54 Grove street, and lived with his family next door. Mr. O'Thayne has several laundries scattered over the city. He was twice married. Blanche, Margaret and Adele are the children of the first wife. Adele is now 23. She was educated by the Sisters of Charity at Mount St. Vincent. Her dearest classmate was Victoria Morosin. Between them existed the warmest affection. A year ago, while Adele was visiting friends, she was introduced to August or Arthur Erwin. He was 42 years old. He pretended to be a travelling salesman for a jewelry firm. Adele fell in love with him at once. Adele read of the elopement of her old friend, Victoria Morosini, with her coachman, Schelling. On election day she visited the house where Erwin boarded. He asked her if she had read of the Morosini affair and she replied that she had.

"Well, what do you think of it?"

"It hink that Vic was a very foolish girl."

"You wouldn't do such a thing, I suppose?"

Adele blushed and answered. "That de-

Franklin frequently went over to England in those days, partly on business and partly to shock the king. He used to delight in going to the castle with his breeches tucked into his boots, figuratively speaking, and attract a good deal of attention. It looked odd to the English, of course, to see him come in to the royal presence and, leaving his wet umbrella up against the throne, ask the king, "How's trade?" Franklin never put on any frills, but he was not afraid of a crowned head. He used to say, frequently, that to him a king was no more than a seven spot.

He did his best to prevent the revolutionary war, but he couldn't do it. Patrick Henry had said the war was inevitable and given it permission to come, and it came, He also went to Paris and got acquainted with a few crowned heads there. They thought a good deal of him in Paris and offered him a corner lot if he would build there and start a paper. They also promised him the county printing, but he said no, he would have to go back to America or his wife might get uneasy about him.

Franklin wrote "Poor Richard's Alma-Adele blushed and answered, "That de-"Suppose that I, for instance, were to make you an offer?"
"Time enough to think of that when you make one." make one."

There was silence for a few moments when Erwin burst out suddenly, "Adele, what's the use of talking this way. You know that I love you, Let us get married."
"Not now surely."

"Not now, surely."
"Yes, now, this very hour."
"Yes, now, this very hour."
"Where and how can we live?"
"I have lots of money."
A few moments later Erwin and Miss
D'Thayne left the house. When they said
hat they had been married, the bride's
'amily

Received the News with astonishment and disgust. They regarded Erwin as an adventurer. Two or moved into the Allman house. For And is Presented With a Gold Medal a short time things went pleasantly. Mrs. Erwin frequently visited her relatives. Their resentment against her son died but not their hostility to her husband, but not their hostility to her husband. It is painful degrees the bride's eyes were opened to the fact that her husband was not a salesman with a large salary. He had no occupation except gambling, and his income was meagre and uncertain. Sometimes he would have nothing, and then the fact that her husband and the means of support. He had married her because her father was rich, and he hoped to get some of the money. The little sums that Mr O'Thayne gave his daughter were seized by the staked his wife's money at Brighton Beach and Sheepshead Bay. He won very rarely, and when he did his winnings went as easily as they had come.

Sorrow and sleeplessness made Mrs. Erwin. When the racing season opened her staked his father-in-law's house. There was a long interview, and a truce was declared to take her and his father-in-law's house. There was a long interview, and a truce was declared to the marriage, the bridegroom entered his father-in-law's house. There was a long interview, and a truce was declared to the marriage, the bridegroom entered his father-in-law's house. There was a long interview, and a truce was declared to the marriage, the bridegroom entered his father-in-law's house. There was a long interview, and a truce was declared to the marriage, the bridegroom entered his father-in-law's house. There was a long interview, and a truce was declared to the marriage, the bridegroom entered his father-in-law's house. There was a long interview, and a truce was declared to the marriage, the bridegroom entered his father-in-law's house. There was a long interview, and a truce was declared to the marriage, the bridegroom entered his father-in-law's house. There was a long interview, and a truce was declared to the father in-law's house the resonance of the marriage to the father in-law house. There was a long interview, and a truce was declared to the fathe a short time things went pleasantly. Mrs. Erwin frequently visited her relatives. PORTLAND, Me., July 18.-Commander Crowningshield this forencon took a party on board the light-house steamer Iris for the purpose of presenting to Marcus A. Hanna, keeper of Cape Elizabeth light, a gold medal granted by Congress for bravery in saving the lives of two seamen on schooner Australia. The party consisted of Col-

inquired the reason. "Because I want to meet papa and Blanche at the dock." she replied. Erwin laughed and said, "You have lots of time; the Servia doesn't sail till 5 o'clock this afternoon." At that hour they went to the pier, to find that the vessel had sailed at 3.30 with Mr. and Mrs. O'Thayne on board. Then Mrs. Erwin wept and reproached her husband. On Monday she went to her father's home. She remained there until yesterday, when Erwin sent her a note requesting her to call iat the hotel. At 1 o'clock in the ladies' parlor on the second floor her husband met her. He kissed her in a matter-of-fact way and shook hands with her brother Edward. After a short, rambling conversation, Erwin said, abruptly, "Eddie, I want to List of Manufacturing and Mining Enterprises Established During the

Talk With My Wife

BALTIMORE, July 16.-In its semi-annual review of the development of the South's industrial interests, the Baltimore Manu- a little while; will you excuse me?" "Certainly," responded the obliging Eddie, Slowly and reluctantly, as if she had a facturers' Record will publish tomorrow a list of all manufacturing and mining enterstates during the last six months. It shows that there has been great activity in the South in the organization of new industries, despite dull times and moreover that the growth of Southern industrial interests is not confined to any one line, but covers a wide diversity of enterprises. The total amount of capital, including capital stocks of incorporated companies, represented by the new enterprises organized during the last six months and in the enlargement of old plants and the rebuilding of mills destroyed by fire argargates \$36,534,000. This is divided among the States as follows: Alabama, \$3,580,000; Arkansas, \$375,000; Florida, \$479,000; Georgia, \$1,580,000; Kentucky, \$10,621,000; Louistana, \$1,407,000; Maryland, \$4,633,000; Mississippi, \$416,000; North Carolina, \$1.535,000; South Carolina, \$427,000; Tennessee, \$1,802,000; West Virginia, \$6,352,000.

The outlook for business in the South, according to the Manufacturers' Record, is very promising. Rarely, if ever, have the prospects for the growing crops been more encouraging than at present. Every indication points to magnificent corn and cotton crops, the largest ever produced, while for rice, sugar, fruits and vegetables the outlook is almost as gratifying. prises organized in the fourteen Southern premonition of evil, the wife arose and followed her husband across the parlor through a second parlor into room No. 25, which they occupied. Suddenly their voices became sharp and angry, then came a loud report and a shrek of terror as Mrs. Erwin dashed out of the bed-room marked with blood. She ran through both parlors, followed closely by her husband. Eddie jumped just as a second bullet from Erwin's pistol whistled past his face and was imbedded in thewoodwork. Continuing her course the young woman ran along the corridors until she reached Mrs. Brown's room. There she flung open the door and exclaimed she had been shot and sank panting upon the carpet.

"Who did this?" asked Mrs. Brown.

"My husband," replied the wounded woman.

"Why?"

"We had a quarrel and he said that he was going to ask me a question; he asked it at the same time drawing a pistol. I through a second parlor into room No. "We had a quarrel and he said that he was going to ask me a question; he asked it, at the same time drawing a pistol. I tried to leave the room when he shot me."

"What was the question?"

"That I will never tell," answered the young woman; "not even to a priest, good Catholic as I am."

After shooting his wife Erwin run up to the third floor, and an officer followed. The officer looked down the long corridor and saw a dark figure crouching against the side of a gloomy alcove. "I want you," he said to the figure. The only anzwer was a pistol shot, and the man in the alcove sank to the floor. Officer Taylor telephoned tor an ambulance. As Erwin was placed in it he asked, "Was my wife hit?"

"Yes."

"Is she going to die?"

How many of us today, fellow journalists, would be willing to stay in jail while the lawn festival and the kangaroo came and went? Who of all our company would go to a prison cell for the cause of freedom while a double-column ad. of sixteen aggregated circuses and eleven congresses of ferocious beasts, fierce and fragrant from their native lair, went by us?

Dead Among the Daisies.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., July 16.—Florence in an description of the service in the service in an all title brook by their mother. The water where they lay was only one and a half feet deep. From appearances the younger was reaching for illies on the bank, and, falling in, was followed by the older, in an attempt to rescue her.

THE BEST

I enjoy the best of health."

remedy, for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach or liver, trated extracts and active remedial prinis Ayer's Pills. Mrs. Rachel C. Decker- ciples of purely vegetable substances. ton, Germantown, Pa., writes: "For They are, therefore, far more effective and three years I was afflicted with Liver satisfactory in their cathartic, diuretic, Complaint. I tried the best physicians in and tonic effects than Pills made by the the country, but could get no relief. I ordinary process from powdered drugs. was advised to use Ayer's Pills, and, M. C. Lawson, Greenville, Tenn., writes: having done so, believe my liver is now in "I have used Ayer's Pills for Stomach a perfectly healthy condition." Thos. and Liver troubles with excellent results." Gerrish, Webster, N. H., writes: "I was J. M. Hodgdon, Stillwater, Minn., writes: compelled to quit work in consequence of "Ayer's Pills are invaluable as a cathartic, a severe bilious trouble. In less than one and especially for their action upon the month I was cured by the use of Ayer's liver. I am sure they saved my life." Pills." Jacob Little, Tampico, Mexico, Antoine Albertz, Los Angelos, Cal., writes: "Ayer's Pills cured me of Stom- writes: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured ach and Liver troubles, which annoyed me me of a severe bilious attack, when the

for years. By using them occasionally, medicine given me by the doctors failed to do any good."

Ayer's Pills,

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ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED

Economical and convenient for all kitchen purposes. Better for babies than uncondensed milk. Sold everywhere. ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO. 86 Hudson St. N. Y. P. O. Box 3773

fellows can write me up." It was learned yesterday that Mr. O'Thayne had willed \$25,000 to his daughter before he prepared to take her to Europe.

A MILLIONNAIRE'S TWO WILLS. Objecting to the Provisions of the "Irish" One Made by the Dead Man's Friend.

PATERSON, July 18 .- The contest over the wills of the late Thomas Barbour is at an end. Thomas Barbour was a millionnaire manufacturer of this city and Lisburn, Ireland. He left two wills, one in this country and the other in Ireland. The Irish will was contested in the Dublin courts by the widow and son of the deceased, but was admitted to probate. By the Irish will Mrs. Barbour was to have received an annuity of \$5000 and one-third of the estate. According to the American will, Mrs. Barbour was to receive \$5000 a year. Mrs. Barbour and son claim that the Irish will was not the intention of her husband. Mrs. Barbour now refuses to become a beneficiary under this will. By this action she practically rejects \$250,000 because she does not think that her husband in his sane moments desired her to have this money. She thinks that he wanted their son William to have it. Mrs. Barbour has a document transferring it all to her son William. Mrs. Barbour will only take her annuity of \$5000, left her by the American will, which she regards as the real will of her husband. Digby Johns, who is called by the Dublin journals the "Arch conspirator of the Barbour will case," was, according to the testimony in the Dublin courts, acquainted with Mr. Barbour. Johns admitted on the witness stand that when Mr. Barbour made the so-called Irish will he could not write. Mr. Johns wrote the will, and in it he set aside \$5000 for himself, and also was to be one of the executors. Johns, it was testified, seized Barbour's hand, and with it traced the name of the testator. annuity of \$5000 and one-third of the

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NERVOUS, DEBILITATED MEN, you are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Sus-pensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full in-formation, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Manhood Restored

Kemedy Free.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Norvous Deblity, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREH to his fellow-sufferer.

Address, J.H.REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New Yorker. [2 4] MWF1vwy52c

Premature Decline from errors or excesses, Lost Power. Diseases of the Kidneys, Blad-der, and Prestate Gland CURED without Stomach Medicines by the Marston Bolus. Va-ricocele cured without surgery. Treatise and tes-timonials free. All correspondence confidential. timonials free. All correspondence confidential.
MARSTON REMEDY CO., or DR. H. TRESKOW,
46 West 14th Street, NEW YORK.

[2 4] TuThSawyly ap25

Thave a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, to strong t my fath in its efficacy, that I will send that Table FRES, together with a VALUABLE STANDER.

wy26t my17 Nervous Lost Weakness and Decay A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now relied.) Druggists can fill ft. Address.

DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, 19

their mother. The water where they lay was only one and a half feet deep. From appearances the younger was reaching for lilies on the bank, and, falling in, was followed by the older, in an attempt to rescue her.

Lumber Crowing Scarce.

Bangor, July 16.—An estimate of the supply of spruce logs the present year, as compared with 1884, shows a shortage, as follows: On the Androscoggin, 10,000,000; Kennebsc, 33,000,000 to 40,000,000; Penobscot, 30,000,000 to 40,000,000; St. Croix, 10,000,000; St. John. 30,000,000.

What is the trouble with you?

"My wife."

"What did you tell Coronor Martin when he was here a few moments ago?"

"I made no statement, when I die you."

"I made no statement, when I die you."

"Yes."

"Yes."

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A GENTS WANTED—For Dr. Scott's the beautiful Electric Corsets; sample free to those becoming agents; no risk; quick sales; territory given; satisfaction guaranteed. Address Dr. Scott's the had shot himself in the right side of the abdomen, two inches above the hip bone. He will probably die. Seeing a reporter approach his cot, he said; "I used to work on a paper in St. Louis."

"In what capacity?"

"I don't want to talk."

"What is the trouble with you?"

"My wife."

"What is the trouble with you?"

"What is the trouble with you?"

"My wife."

"What is the trouble with you?"

"My wife."

"What is the right to those becoming agents; no risk; quick sales; territory given; satisfaction guaranteed. Address Dr. ScOTT. 842 Broadway st., N. Y. Wyst jv21

Balbwinville, July 9, 1885.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Levi Greenwood. E. A. Brooks, all of Baldwinville, in the town of Templeton on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1885. by July 125

"I don't

Name ( Control of the Errors of Youth.

Nervous Depinty, Touthing Indiscretions, Lost Manhood, BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN! Nervous Debility, Youthful Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease, and, the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the relief of this class of patients, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect as

the ordinary modes of treatment effect a scure. During our long and extensive practice in these special cases we have experimented with and discovered new and confected remedies. We now offer the same to the weak and debilitated and all those who have tried every other method un ressfully. To such we can honestly re-mend our genuine

CONCENTRATED REJUVENATING

EAST INDIAN REMEDY. This unrivalled medicine is adapted to very condition of nervous debility and reakness in either sex, and especially in hose cases resulting from imprudence and

hose cases resulting from imprudence an ts attendant train of evils. The recupers ive powers of this restorative are truly as-onishing, and its use continued for a short line changes the languid, debilitated, reveless condition to one of renewed life reveiess condition and vigor.

Price per package, \$1; or, we will furnish six packages, which will cure most cases, for \$5, fully prepaid by mail.

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